

Also, a bill (H. R. 7196) granting an increase of pension to James Brooks; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7197) granting a pension to William J. Nash; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GOULD: A bill (H. R. 7198) granting a pension to Susan M. Gregory; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7199) granting a pension to Albert C. Schuman; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also a bill (H. R. 7200) granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Lakey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAYDEN: A bill (H. R. 7201) granting a pension to Adelbert Lewis; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. KELLEY of Michigan: A bill (H. R. 7202) granting an increase of pension to James G. B. Lamb; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7203) for the relief of John Burke; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LONGWORTH: A bill (H. R. 7204) granting an increase of pension to Peter Wetterich; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7205) granting an increase of pension to John G. Murray; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McANDREWS: A bill (H. R. 7206) granting a pension to Eliza J. St. Clair; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MASON: A bill (H. R. 7207) for the relief of the estate of John C. Phillips; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SHERWOOD: A bill (H. R. 7208) to reimburse Ralph Rogers, son and sole heir of Dudley Rogers, for expenses incurred; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SIEGEL: A bill (H. R. 7209) granting an increase of pension to Joseph D. Donellen; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of Idaho: A bill (H. R. 7210) granting an increase of pension to Charles Story; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7211) granting an increase of pension to John Daily; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7212) granting an increase of pension to William Emrick; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7213) granting an increase of pension to Henry R. Playford; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7214) granting an increase of pension to Humphrey Bay; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STRONG: A bill (H. R. 7215) granting an increase of pension to Benevell Haugh; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7216) granting an increase of pension to John Shoup; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TOWNER: A bill (H. R. 7217) granting an increase of pension to Alfred Holmes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7218) granting an increase of pension to John Cherry; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER (by request): Petitions of sundry citizens and church organizations of the State of Missouri, favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also (by request), memorial of the Philadelphia Embalmers' Association, favoring the Purple Cross bill; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also (by request), petition of sundry citizens of Floyd County, Tex., favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also (by request), petition of sundry citizens of Alabama, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Nebraska, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Virginia, and West Virginia, favoring the passage of the Moore Purple Cross bill (H. R. 5410) or the Wolcott Purple Cross bill (S. 2692); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DALE of New York: Petition of the Pineoleum Co. and the Crockery Board of Trade of New York, against reducing mailing rates of publishers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Tenants' Union of New York, favoring Government operation of all public utilities; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DYER: Memorial of St. Louis Real Estate Exchange, Cornelius H. Fauntleroy, and Merchants' Exchange, of St. Louis, Mo., relative to time for completion of bridge across the Mississippi River; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. FULLER of Illinois: Petition of Tuthill Spring Co., of Chicago, Ill., against repeal of law concerning second-class postage; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Woman's American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, favoring prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers' Executive Council of Chicago and vicinity, relative to legislation to facilitate building industry; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HAMILTON of Michigan: Petitions of sundry citizens of the State of Michigan, favoring woman suffrage; to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

By Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island: Petitions of S. Raymond Hawthorne, Mrs. William E. Morrison, Emma E. Eldridge, Winifred Thompson, L. B. Watkins, Ida B. Smith, Rhode Island State Federation of Women's Clubs, Isabel MacLeod, Mrs. Frank E. Wilhelm, Edith Patterson, Sadie MacGinnins, Rev. George McClellan Fiske, Mrs. George McCroke, Mary E. Arnold, Mrs. Winslow Upton, Mrs. G. H. Fowler, Mrs. Martha McBush, Margaret S. Dwight, Marian L. Cooper, Susan M. Barnes, Lida Shawkin, Henry L. Thompson, Charles A. Tompkins, all of Providence; Robert Cussman, Pawtucket; and Rev. M. S. Kauffman, of Central Falls, all in the State of Rhode Island, favoring passage of national prohibition legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petitions of Rev. William Pressey, of Ashton; Brotherhood of Embury Methodist Episcopal Church, Central Falls; Greenville Free Baptist Sunday School; Frank Manion, Saylesville; Peabody Bible Class of Park Place Congregational Church, Pawtucket; Circle Lacordaire, of Woonsocket; John A. Thompson and 14 others of Pawtucket Young Men's Christian Association; John Cavelti and 17 others of Pawtucket, all in the State of Rhode Island, in favor of passage of national prohibition legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LUFKIN: Petition of citizens of Merrimac, Salem, Beverly, Haverhill, Danvers, and Newburyport, all in the State of Massachusetts, favoring woman suffrage; to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

By Mr. MERRITT: Memorial of Branch No. 60, National Association of Letter Carriers, of Stamford, Conn., favoring House bill 1654; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. RAINEY: Petition of George R. Hearne and 174 other citizens of Hancock County, Ill., favoring Purple Cross bill; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SNYDER: Petitions of officers and teachers of First Baptist Church, of Ilion, and sundry citizens of Augusta, N. Y., favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petitions of Herodotus Club, of Whitesboro and Fort-nightly Club of Remsen, N. Y., for moral protection of the Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, December 7, 1917.

The Chaplain, Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, we have come together to take counsel how best to give expression to our sense of the sacred obligations of this place and hour. We turn first to Thee, the Source of all wisdom and of all power. We pray for unity of counsel that we may stand face to face with the great issues of the present time. May our fellowship in the common interests of our country and of the world be a demonstration to all men of our possession of those spiritual forces that have never surrendered in the history of the world. Bring us together by a common need, by a common danger, most of all by a common devotion to the ideals of our national life. We ask for Christ's sake. Amen.

PETER G. GERRY, a Senator from the State of Rhode Island; WESLEY L. JONES, a Senator from the State of Washington; and KENNETH D. McKELLAR, a Senator from the State of Tennessee, appeared in their seats to-day.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday, December 4, 1917, when, on request of Mr. VARDAMAN and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with and the Journal was approved.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY (H. DOC. NO. 613).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the state of the finances for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, which was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (H. DOC. NO. 595).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the annual report of the Attorney General for the fiscal year 1917, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

REPORT OF BOARD OF ORDNANCE AND FORTIFICATION (H. DOC. NO. 587).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE RECLAMATION SERVICE (H. DOC. NO. 597).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the sixteenth annual report of the Reclamation Service, which was referred to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation and ordered to be printed.

MARITIME CANAL CO. OF NICARAGUA (H. DOC. NO. 528).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a copy of the report of the Maritime Canal Co. of Nicaragua, which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals and ordered to be printed.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION (H. DOC. NO. 599).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the thirty-first annual report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce and ordered to be printed.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS (H. DOC. NO. 586).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the annual report of the Librarian of Congress and the Superintendent of the Library Buildings and Grounds for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, which was referred to the Committee on the Library and ordered to be printed.

EXPENDITURES, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (H. DOC. NO. 486).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, detailed statement of expenditures of the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year 1917, which, with accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed.

DISPOSITION OF PAPERS IN AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT (H. DOC. NO. 490).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement relative to the disposition of papers not needed or useful in the transaction of the current business of the department, which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed.

BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY (H. DOC. NO. 471).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement showing the sums paid from the funds allotted to the Bureau of Chemistry for the compensation of or payment of expenses to officers or other persons employed by any State, county, or municipal government during the fiscal year 1917, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed.

PURCHASE OF VEHICLES (H. DOC. NO. 470).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement showing the motor-propelled and horse-drawn vehicles and motor boats purchased by the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year 1917, which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed.

PURCHASE OF SEEDS (H. DOC. NO. 469).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement showing the places, quantity, and price of seeds purchased and the dates of purchase, etc., which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed.

THE FOREST SERVICE (H. DOC. NO. 473).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant

to law, a report of contributions on account of cooperative work with the Forest Service and the amount refunded to depositors on account of excess deposits, national forest fund, for the fiscal year 1917, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (H. DOC. NO. 478).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a detailed statement of the disbursements of the appropriation "Miscellaneous expenses, Department of Agriculture, 1917," which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed.

LABOR-SAVING DEVICES (H. DOC. NO. 476).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement showing the exchanges of labor-saving devices during the fiscal year 1917, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed.

COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES OF AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT (H. DOC. NO. 482).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement showing the number of persons, the grades or character of positions, the original rates of compensation, and the increased rates of compensation carried on the various rolls of the bureaus and offices of the department on September 30, 1917, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed.

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY (H. DOC. NO. 485).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement showing the names of all persons employed in the Bureau of Animal Industry during the fiscal year 1917, except those whose salaries were paid exclusively by the meat-inspection appropriation, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed.

TRAVEL OF EMPLOYEES OF AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT (H. DOC. NO. 500).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement showing the travel from Washington to points outside the District of Columbia of officers and employees of the department during the fiscal year 1917, which, with accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed.

UNITED STATES COURT OF CUSTOMS APPEALS (H. DOC. NO. 445).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Attorney General, transmitting a statement of the expenditures of the appropriations for the United States Court of Customs Appeals for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

COMPENSATION FOR PERSONAL SERVICES (H. DOC. NO. 426).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Attorney General, transmitting, pursuant to law, a detailed report required by various acts of Congress providing for a percentage increase in compensation for personal services, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Librarian of Congress, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement of the employees in the Library of Congress subject to increased rates of compensation for the fiscal year 1917 (H. Doc. No. 477), which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Librarian of Congress, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement showing the travel from Washington to points outside the District of Columbia of officers and employees of the Library of Congress during the fiscal year 1917 (H. Doc. No. 474), which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

LIBRARY BUILDING AND GROUNDS.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Superintendent Library Building and Grounds, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement of employees subject to increased rates of compensation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918 (H. Doc. No. 484), which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Superintendent Library Building and Grounds, transmitting, pursuant to law, a detailed statement of labor saving devices used in his office exchanged in part payment for new machines for the fiscal year 1917, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Superintendent Library Building and Grounds, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement showing the travel of employees in his office during the fiscal year 1917 (H. Doc. No. 475), which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

LIST OF JUDGMENTS (H. DOC. NO. 437).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement of all judgments rendered by the Court of Claims for the year ended December 1, 1917, the amount thereof, the party in whose favor rendered, and a brief synopsis of the nature of the claims, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC PRINTER.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the annual report of the Public Printer for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, which was referred to the Committee on Printing.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the annual report of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

ANNUAL REPORT OF UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD (H. DOC. NO. 394).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the First Annual Report of the United States Shipping Board, covering the period of its existence to and including October 31, 1917, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, a detailed report of employees of the commission subject to increased rates of compensation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918 (H. Doc. No. 421), which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, a special report, supplementing its annual report, with reference to transportation conditions as affecting and affected by the war in which the United States is now engaged, etc., (H. Doc. No. 503), which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, a detailed statement of labor-saving devices used by employees of the commission exchanged in part payment for new machines for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917 (H. Doc. No. 418), which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement showing the travel of all officers and employees other than special agents, etc., who have traveled on official business from Washington to points outside of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917 (H. Doc. No. 420), which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement showing the employment under appropriation for the valuation of carriers for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917

(H. Doc. No. 432), which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

EMPLOYEES OF WAR DEPARTMENT (H. DOC. NO. 509).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement showing, by bureaus and offices, the number and designation and compensation of persons employed under the appropriations for temporary employment of additional force in the War Department, which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

THE BOTANIC GARDEN (H. DOC. NO. 513).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the superintendent of the United States Botanic Garden, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement relative to increased compensation to employees, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

EXTENSION OF CAPITOL GROUNDS (H. DOC. NO. 534).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement showing the receipts from rentals, extension of the Capitol Grounds for the period December 1, 1916, to December 1, 1917, which, with accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds and ordered to be printed.

TRAVEL OF EMPLOYEES OF INTERIOR DEPARTMENT (H. DOC. NO. 443).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement showing the number of officers or employees of the department who have traveled on official business outside of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

EXCHANGE OF TYPEWRITERS.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report showing exchanges made by the Interior Department and its several bureaus and offices of typewriters, adding machines, and other similar labor-saving devices for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917 (H. Doc. No. 430), which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a letter from the Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office, giving a detailed statement of traveling expenses of clerks detailed from the office of one surveyor general to another during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917 (H. Doc. No. 448), which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a detailed statement of receipts and expenditures on account of pay patients at the Freedmen's Hospital, Washington, D. C., for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917 (H. Doc. No. 415), which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a letter from the surgeon in chief of the Freedmen's Hospital, Washington, D. C., together with a detailed statement of expenses for professional and other services (H. Doc. No. 442), which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

DISTRIBUTION OF DOCUMENTS (H. DOC. NO. 427).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement showing the documents received and distributed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, which was referred to the Committee on Printing and ordered to be printed.

SUPPORT OF AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES (H. DOC. NO. 492).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the disbursements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, made in the States and Territories under the provisions of the act applying a portion of the proceeds of the public lands to the more complete endowments and support of

the colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed.

REPORT OF ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL (H. DOC. NO. 423).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a copy of a letter from Dr. William A. White, superintendent of the St. Elizabeths Hospital, transmitting the financial report for that institution for the fiscal year 1917, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

INDUSTRIAL WORK AND CARE OF TIMBER (H. DOC. NO. 389).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement of expenditures on account of the Indian Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, from the appropriations "Industrial work and care of timber," which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

CHIPPEWA INDIAN FUND (H. DOC. NO. 390).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a detailed statement of expenditures from the tribal funds of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

INDIAN IRRIGATION PROJECTS (H. DOC. NO. 391).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a cost account showing the moneys expended on each Indian irrigation project during the fiscal year 1917, and the total expenditures on each such subject as computed to June 30, 1917, which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

INDIAN SCHOOLS (H. DOC. NO. 403).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report for the fiscal year 1917 showing the amounts expended at each Indian school and agency from the appropriation "For construction, lease, purchase, repair, and improvement of school and agency buildings," which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

INDUSTRIES AMONG INDIANS (H. DOC. NO. 400).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a detailed report of the expenditures made for the purpose of encouraging industry among the various Indian reservations during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

SUPPORT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS (H. DOC. NO. 402).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, relating to the appropriation "Indian schools, support, 1917," which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

HEIRS OF DECEASED INDIANS (H. DOC. NO. 409).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of all moneys collected and deposited during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, under the appropriation "Determining heirs of deceased Indian allottees, 1917," which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

DISEASE AMONG INDIANS (H. DOC. NO. 408).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a detailed report of expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, from the appropriation for the relief of distress and prevention of disease among Indians, on account of the construction of hospitals, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

APACHE, KIOWA, AND COMANCHE INDIANS (H. DOC. NO. 410).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a detailed report of the expenditures made in making per

capita payments to the Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche Indians during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

INDIAN MONEYS (H. DOC. NO. 414).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement of expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, of money carried on the books of the Interior Department under the caption "Indian money, proceeds of labor," which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

SIOUX INDIANS (H. DOC. NO. 406).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of expenditures from the permanent fund of the Sioux Indians during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

BLACKFEET INDIANS (H. DOC. NO. 413).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement of expenditures from the tribal funds of the Blackfeet Indians of Montana for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

STANDING ROCK INDIAN RESERVATION (H. DOC. NO. 390).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the expenditures made for the purchase of cattle for the benefit of Indians on the Standing Rock Reservation in North Dakota and South Dakota for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

CONFEDERATED BANDS OF UTES (H. DOC. NO. 412).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a detailed report of the expenditures made from the tribal funds of the Confederated bands of Utes for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

EXPENDITURES OF INTERIOR DEPARTMENT (H. DOC. NO. 411).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report that no diversion of expenditures was made during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, under the provisions of the act of March 1, 1907, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

EMPLOYEES OF INTERIOR DEPARTMENT (H. DOC. NO. 472).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement of the employees subject to increased rates of compensation for the fiscal year 1917, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

TONGUE RIVER RESERVATION (H. DOC. NO. 405).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a detailed report of expenditures made for the purpose of encouraging industry and self-support among the Indians on the Tongue River Reservation in Montana during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

INDIAN TREATIES (H. DOC. NO. 404).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report showing that no hostilities have occurred with any tribe of Indians with which the United States has treaty stipulations during the past fiscal year, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

NORTHERN CHEYENNE INDIANS (H. DOC. NO. 416).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a detailed report of expenditures made for the purchase of cattle for the Northern Cheyenne Indians on the Tongue River Reservation, Mont., for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

THE INDIAN SERVICE (H. DOC. NO. 417).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report showing the diversion of appropriations for the pay of specified employees in the Indian Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

SURVEYS ON INDIAN LANDS (H. DOC. NO. 407).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement of the cost of all survey and allotment work on Indian reservations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The VICE PRESIDENT. At the conclusion of the last session of Congress the Chair asked an opinion from the Committee on Rules with reference to the duty of the Chair in laying down petitions and memorials. The Chair has not heard from the Committee on Rules, and the Chair is going to announce the opinion that, unless otherwise ordered by the Committee on Rules, petitions and memorials from citizens of the several States must be sent to the Senators representing those States for presentation to the Senate. The Chair is not going to pay further attention to letters and communications from individual citizens of the United States and will only hand down such petitions and memorials as are of a national character.

Mr. PENROSE. Mr. President, as an individual Senator I want to congratulate and commend the Chair for the ruling which he has just announced.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair wishes to add a further word. He believes it is the right and privilege of a Senator from a State to determine whether petitions and memorials of citizens of his State are of sufficient importance to lay before the Senate. The presentation of petitions and memorials is in order.

Mr. STONE. If it is in order, I desire to submit a report from a committee.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It is not yet in order.

Mr. GALLINGER presented a petition of 36 citizens of Milan and Dummer, in the State of New Hampshire, praying for national prohibition, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. NELSON presented resolutions adopted by the Commercial Club of Duluth, Minn., favoring the passage of the so-called Chamberlain universal military service bill, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. LODGE presented a memorial of the Negro Civic League, of Springfield, Mass., remonstrating against the inhuman killing, lynching, and burning of colored citizens by the mob, which was referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment.

Mr. FLETCHER presented a petition of the Zellwood Equal Franchise League, of Zellwood, Fla., and a petition of sundry citizens of Orange County, Fla., praying for the submission of a Federal suffrage amendment to the legislatures of the several States, which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of Plant City Local Lodge, No. 18, Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, of Plant City, Fla., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for an eight-hour law for the government of maintenance-of-way employees of the railroad systems of the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. TOWNSEND presented petitions of sundry citizens of Berrien, Van Buren, and St. Joseph Counties, all in the State of Michigan, praying for the submission of a Federal suffrage amendment to the legislatures of the several States, which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. KNOX presented memorials of sundry labor organizations, all in the State of Pennsylvania, remonstrating against national prohibition, which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of members of the staff and nurses of the Kane Summit Hospital, of Kane, Pa., praying for national prohibition, which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the congregation of the Presbyterian Church of Montour, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit polygamy, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. PENROSE presented resolutions adopted by the Philadelphia Bourse, of Philadelphia, Pa., favoring legislation to prevent cessation of work by employees of public service corporations engaged in interstate commerce, which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented resolutions adopted by the Philadelphia Bourse, of Philadelphia, Pa., favoring the adoption of an amend-

ment to the revenue act of 1917, with respect to war excess-profits tax upon incomes derived from professions and occupations, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. I present a memorial, which I ask to have read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the reading of the memorial?

Mr. SMOOT. What is the memorial?

The VICE PRESIDENT. It is a memorial from the South Dakota Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Mr. SMOOT. I have no objection to having it printed in the Record. Why should we take the time of the Senate now to read it? Nobody will listen to the reading. Therefore I will object.

Mr. PENROSE. We have a very important resolution coming up. I have on my desk upstairs several hundred similar communications, but I shall not trespass on the time of the Senate to have those read, as I have too much respect for this body and too much consideration for the labors of the body.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Then, the Senator from Pennsylvania objects to the reading of the memorial?

Mr. PENROSE. I do.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Shall the memorial be read? [Putting the question.] The noes have it, and it will not be read.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. I ask that the memorial be printed in the Record.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it will be so ordered.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. I understand that the vote just taken does not exclude the printing of it in the Record.

The VICE PRESIDENT. No; it excludes the reading of it. It goes in the Record without objection.

The memorial was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

SOUTH DAKOTA WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION,
Mitchell, S. Dak., November 21, 1917.

Senator E. S. JOHNSON,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: The following is a copy of the resolution passed at the South Dakota W. C. T. U. State convention at Yankton, S. Dak., October 20, 1917, which we request be read into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

Resolved, That the twenty-ninth State convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in convention assembled call upon President Wilson and the Democratic administration to pass the Susan B. Anthony amendment in the coming Congress as a war measure at this critical time when the Government is calling upon women everywhere to assist in bearing the burdens of war.

Resolved, That this resolution be sent to the President; the Vice President; Senator THOMAS MARTIN, majority leader of the Senate; Senator JACOB GALLINGER, minority leader; Senator A. A. JONES, chairman of the Senate Woman Suffrage Committee; Speaker CHAMP CLARK; Hon. CLAUDE KITCHIN, majority leader of the House; Representative JAMES MANN, minority leader; Representative E. Y. WEBB, chairman of the House Committee on the Judiciary; and to our Senators and Representatives."

MARY H. ERSKINE,
Recording Secretary.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. I present a petition signed by the president of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor and other prominent men connected with that university, in favor of the Edmonds bill, so called, to increase the efficiency of the Medical Corps of the Army. I ask that the petition be printed in the Record and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

There being no objection, the petition was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN,
Ann Arbor, November 28, 1917.

Hon. WILLIAM ALDEN SMITH,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

DEAR SIR: We, the undersigned, wish to call your attention to the following reasons why we urge your support of the Edmonds bill, known as H. R. 5531, which will be brought up in the December session of Congress, and which is intended to increase the efficiency of the Medical Department of the United States Army, to provide a pharmaceutical corps in that department, and to improve the status and efficiency of the pharmacists in the Army.

First. It will increase the efficiency of the Medical Corps of the United States Army by supplying a place for specially trained men who can cooperate with physicians and surgeons.

Second. The enlistment of the professional services of properly qualified pharmaceutical chemists will enable physicians and surgeons to devote more of their time to the diagnosis and direction of the care of sick and wounded.

Third. It will give the profession of pharmacy a standing in the Medical Corps and will afford an opportunity for the promotion of pharmacists for special services which they may render, and place the profession on the same basis as that already established for dentistry and veterinary practice.

Fourth. Not only as a war measure, but in the development of the United States Army in times of peace, there must of necessity be developed a closer association between pharmacists and the medical profession.

HARRY B. HUTCHINS,
President University of Michigan
(And others).

Mr. BORAH. I present resolutions adopted by the Idaho Mining Association at a meeting held in Wallace, Idaho, favoring a revision of the war-profits provisions of the revenue law. I move that the resolutions be referred to the Committee on Finance.

The motion was agreed to.

PROHIBITION IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. BECKHAM. Mr. President, I present a very brief article which appeared in the Evening Star of last Monday, December 3, showing the result of one month of prohibition in the city of Washington. As this is one of the largest cities in the country where prohibition has been imposed, I think it will be of interest to the Senate and to the country generally to see the figures and facts shown by this article. It is brief, and I ask that the Secretary may read it and that it be incorporated in the RECORD.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, I ask for order. We can not hear anything that is being said.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senate will be in order. Is there objection to reading the article?

Mr. PENROSE. I did not hear what the Senator from Kentucky desires to have read, there was such confusion in the Chamber.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It is an article from the Evening Star of Monday, December 3.

Mr. GALLINGER. On what subject, I will inquire?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Relative to prohibition in the District of Columbia.

Mr. PENROSE. Without regard to the subject of the article, I intend to object in the future to the reading of articles from newspapers.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Pennsylvania object to the reading of this article?

Mr. PENROSE. I do.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is, Shall the article be read?

On a division the Senate decided the question in the negative.

Mr. BECKHAM. I ask that the article be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

FIGURES GIVE RESULTS OF DRY LAW IN DISTRICT—ONE EFFECT, IT IS STATED, IS DEPLETION OF LABOR AT THE WORKHOUSE.

One month's record of prohibition in the District of Columbia, as shown by police records, has reduced drunkenness by more than 76 per cent.

Compared with 838 arrests for drunkenness in November, 1916, the police during the month just closed made but 199 arrests for this cause, Commissioner Brownlow announced to-day. This is a reduction of 639 cases, or a percentage reduction of 76 plus.

During November, 1916, the highest number of arrests in any week for which "old King Booze" was responsible was 218. The highest number for any week of last month was 61.

As a result of the big falling off in liquor cases the population in the District workhouse at Occoquan has taken a tremendous slump. That this institution shortly may be embarrassed by a lack of prison labor for continuing its comprehensive development scheme is now a probability.

Commissioner Brownlow stated that police reports show that conditions have improved generally throughout the city since the dry law went into effect.

QUARTERS FOR VOCATIONAL BOARD.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. From the Committee on Education and Labor I report back favorably without amendment the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 110) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the promotion of vocational education," approved February 23, 1917.

I wish to state, Mr. President, that the board was organized in August last. It was utterly impossible at that time for any of the departments to furnish them with quarters. The joint resolution simply enlarges their authority for the use of money already appropriated to them for the payment of rental for rooms in which they are to do their work. It is very important that the joint resolution should be passed at once, and I ask unanimous consent for its consideration.

Mr. SMOOT. At the last session of Congress this question came before the Committee on Appropriations in the shape of an amendment, and the information the committee received at that time was such that the committee did not think that it ought to be placed on the appropriation bill, and therefore it was not favorably acted upon by the committee.

I wish to say to the Senator from Georgia that the office building we are now erecting, the one on Sixth and Pennsylvania Avenue, on the site of the old railroad station, is going to relieve many of the offices now occupied to such an extent that I have no doubt the Vocational Board will have ample space in the building in which they originally wanted to go. It will be but a short time before that building will be completed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair can not hear what is going on. The Senate will be in order.

Mr. SMOOT. The joint resolution reported by the Senator virtually authorizes hereafter that a part of the appropriation for the Vocational Board shall be expended for the renting of rooms. I think they can get along until the building I referred to is finished, and I do not believe that we ought to authorize the expenditure of a part of the appropriation for the purpose of renting rooms as provided for in the joint resolution.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. I wish to say to the Senator that they could not get space anywhere and were forced to rent a floor, for which the members of the board assumed personal responsibility, or else they could not have done their work.

Mr. SMOOT. I wish to ask the Senator if the joint resolution is limited to the appropriation that was made last year?

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. I am perfectly willing to limit it to six months.

Mr. SMOOT. If the joint resolution is to be passed, I shall certainly insist upon a limit to six months.

Mr. GALLINGER. I notice the junior Senator from Colorado [Mr. SHAFROTH] in his seat. I wonder why he does not inquire why the board does not occupy the Maltby Building, so called. I passed the building yesterday and I think it is entirely empty. I had offices in that building once and they were most delightful. I was sorry when I was transferred to the sub-basement of the Capitol. I can not understand why when the Government owns buildings that are vacant they are not occupied, and that is a case in point.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Who controls the Maltby Building?

Mr. GALLINGER. The Government owns it.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. I know; but who controls it?

Mr. GALLINGER. I suppose the Government controls it.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. What officer of the Government?

Mr. GALLINGER. I think the Senate perhaps has control of it.

Mr. OVERMAN. I will say to the Senator that it is under Mr. Woods, the Superintendent of the Capitol Building and Grounds.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. But Mr. Woods has not the authority to turn it over to the Vocational Board.

Mr. OVERMAN. He is the custodian of it.

Mr. GALLINGER. Let us give him authority. It was known as the Senate Annex, and I suppose it is still known as the Senate Annex. Certainly the Senate could give authority for the use of the building. I will ask the Senator if he has any knowledge as to what rooms could be obtained and what the rental at the present time would be. I understand that rentals in this city at the present time are simply prohibitive, almost.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. They are now using a floor in a building near the Interior Department Building for which they are paying about \$300 a month rent. I have a long statement here from the board in which they say they were everywhere trying to get quarters and they were turned down and they could not get space, and there was most important work for the board to do not only due to appropriations in the States but due to special calls for vocational instruction growing out of the war. I know they are doing a splendid work. The board simply rented their present quarters on their own responsibility. They had no authority to pay for them, but they could not do their work without renting quarters, and they did so at a cost of about \$300 a month.

Mr. GALLINGER. That an opportunity may be had to look into the matter and especially to take a survey of the Maltby Building, I object to the present consideration of the joint resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The joint resolution will be placed on the Calendar.

EXTENSION OF CLAYTON ACT.

Mr. OVERMAN. I report back with an amendment from the Committee on the Judiciary unanimously the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 106) extending until January 1, 1919, the effective date of section 10 of the act entitled "An act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, and for other purposes," approved October 15, 1914, and I ask for its present consideration. I wish to say that a similar joint resolution passed Congress at the last session extending the jurisdiction of section 10 of the Clayton Act for one year. It is more important now to give another extension on account of the railroad situation than it was a year ago. I ask for the present consideration of the joint resolution. I do not think there will be any objection, as a similar joint resolution was passed extending the act for one year. This only provides for the extension for another 12 months.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

The amendment was, to add at the end of the joint resolution a colon and the following:

Provided, That said section shall become effective on January 8, 1918, as to any corporation hereafter organized.

So as to make the joint resolution read:

Resolved, etc., That the effective date on and after which the provisions of section 10 of the act entitled "An act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, and for other purposes," approved October 15, 1914, shall become and be effective is hereby deferred and extended to January 1, 1919: *Provided*, That said section shall become effective on January 8, 1918, as to any corporation hereafter organized.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I simply want to make a statement for the purpose of placing in the Record my position regarding this measure. The amendment offered, which has been accepted, to the joint resolution is an amendment I offered in the committee. I am not sure that it will reach the point aimed at; it was hastily prepared; but I think it will have the effect of permitting a bill heretofore passed by Congress at least to become operative as to corporations hereafter organized or as to future transactions between corporations already organized.

With the amendment as adopted, I shall not oppose the passage of the joint resolution further than to say that, in my judgment, this legislation should not be taken up at the present time. In my opinion the laws heretofore passed, and the operation of which it is now sought to postpone, were wise laws, and there is no good or sufficient reason for further postponing their operation. In my humble judgment this legislation ought not to be entered upon at all. It should be in connection with that contemplated legislation which proposes to make some radical changes in the control of railroad properties. I simply want to make this protest of record, and I have no objection to the taking of an immediate vote.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WAR AGAINST AUSTRIA-HUNGARY (S. REPT. NO. 178).

Mr. STONE. Mr. President, the Committee on Foreign Relations having had under consideration the address delivered by the President of the United States to Congress on December 4, instant, and particularly that part of the President's address respecting the relations existing between the Government of the United States and the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government, have adopted a joint resolution, which I am directed by that committee to report to the Senate, with the recommendation that it shall be agreed to. I now send the joint resolution to the desk and ask that it may be read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Missouri reports from the Committee on Foreign Relations a joint resolution, which the Secretary will read.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 111) declaring that a state of war exists between the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government and the Government and the people of the United States, and making provision to prosecute the same, was read the first time by its title and the second time at length, as follows:

Whereas the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government has committed repeated acts of war against the Government and the people of the United States of America: Therefore be it

Resolved, etc., That a state of war is hereby declared to exist between the United States of America and the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government, and that the President be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and the resources of the Government to carry on war against the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government, and to bring the conflict to a successful termination all the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States.

Mr. STONE. Mr. President, I ask the Chair whether the morning business has been concluded?

The VICE PRESIDENT. It has not been.

Mr. STONE. Then, not desiring to interfere with the ordinary routine matters, I shall—

Mr. MARTIN. I suggest to the Senator from Missouri to ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the joint resolution. The passage of the joint resolution is more important than the introduction of any morning business.

Mr. TOWNSEND. Let us finish the routine morning business, Mr. President.

Mr. MARTIN. I suggest to the Senator from Missouri to ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the joint resolution.

Mr. STONE. Well, Mr. President, with such divided counsel from Senators, some desiring to go on with morning business,

I think I shall adopt the idea of giving notice that immediately upon the conclusion of the routine morning business I shall, if necessary, move to proceed to the consideration of the joint resolution just reported, unless unanimous consent to do that may be had.

I now wish to say, Mr. President, that if anything comes up between the presentation of morning business which is likely to prolong that part of the work of the Senate, I may feel obligated to undertake to displace it by a motion.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Are there further reports of committees? If not the introduction of bills and joint resolutions is in order.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. HOLLIS:

A bill (S. 3077) for the retirement of public-school teachers in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. ROBINSON:

A bill (S. 3078) to promote the welfare of industries and wage earners of the United States, to extend the United States Employment Service in the Department of Labor, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. FLETCHER:

A bill (S. 3079) fixing the salary of the clerks of the United States district courts; prescribing how and when they shall account for the fees collected; providing for the office expenses of such clerks, including salaries of deputy clerks and clerical assistants; and for the travel and subsistence expense of such clerks and their deputies when necessarily absent from their official residences; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 3080) to promote Lieut. Col. Joseph Y. Porter, Medical Corps, United States Army, retired, to be a colonel in the Medical Corps of the Army, on the retired list, and under the provisions of the national draft act, approved June 3, 1916, to place him on active military duty and service in the Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. REED:

A bill (S. 3081) to extend the time for the completion of the Municipal Bridge approaches, and extensions or additions thereto, by the city of St. Louis, within the States of Illinois and Missouri; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. SMOOT:

A bill (S. 3083) granting to the Lincoln Highway Association, incorporated under the laws of the State of Michigan, a right of way through certain public lands of the United States; to the Committee on Public Lands.

A bill (S. 3084) granting an increase of pension to Theodore M. Burge (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BRADY:

A bill (S. 3085) to convey certain lands to the city of Pocatello, State of Idaho, for a municipal park and for the protection of its water supply; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. WADSWORTH:

A bill (S. 3086) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Arthur E. Colgate, administrator of the estate of Clinton G. Colgate, deceased; and

A bill (S. 3087) for the relief of the owners of the British steamship *Clearpool*; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 3088) granting an increase of pension to Eliza Tracy Page; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CHAMBERLAIN:

A bill (S. 3089) to amend section 9 of the Federal reserve act, approved December 23, 1913, as amended by the act of June 21, 1917; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

A bill (S. 3090) granting a pension to Cynthia Rudler Osgood; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. NELSON:

A bill (S. 3091) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Ingersoll; and

A bill (S. 3092) granting a pension to Carrie Smart; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BORAH:

A bill (S. 3093) granting an increase of pension to Hiram B. Newlon;

A bill (S. 3094) granting an increase of pension to John F. Brainard;

A bill (S. 3095) granting an increase of pension to Isaac D. Rowden;

A bill (S. 3096) granting a pension to Mary D. Cleaver; and

A bill (S. 3097) granting an increase of pension to Simeon Ely; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WEEKS:

A bill (S. 3098) to amend an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the Naval Service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, and for other purposes," approved August 29, 1916; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. TOWNSEND:

A bill (S. 3099) granting a pension to Edwin E. Baker (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3100) granting a pension to Enos S. Whitcomb (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3101) granting a pension to Sarah E. Sprague (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 3102) granting a pension to Chester R. Smith (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. JONES of Washington:

A bill (S. 3103) granting an increase of pension to John Welsch (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3104) granting an increase of pension to Edwin Doan (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3105) granting an increase of pension to Evan W. Loyd (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3106) granting an increase of pension to William S. Peacock (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 3107) granting a pension to Eugene M. Symonds (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. FERNALD:

A bill (S. 3108) granting an increase of pension to John W. Morrill (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3109) granting a pension to Sarah B. Heath (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3110) granting a pension to Harry A. Leonard (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3111) granting a pension to Sophronia N. Pierce (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 3112) granting a pension to Josefa Stoneman; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. PENROSE:

A bill (S. 3113) to increase the salaries of employees of the United States Government, the District of Columbia, or either House of Congress; to the Committee on Appropriations.

A bill (S. 3114) granting an increase of pension to Marion L. Wilson; and

A bill (S. 3115) granting an increase of pension to William D. Bash; to the Committee on Pensions.

IMPORTATION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES.

Mr. SHAFROTH. I introduce a bill and ask that it be referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

The bill (S. 3082) to prohibit the sale, manufacture, transportation, or importation of alcohol or alcoholic beverages during the term of the present war, except for certain purposes, and to provide for the commandeering of all distilled liquors for governmental purposes, was read twice by its title.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair thinks the bill should go to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. SHAFROTH. I will state, Mr. President, that the bill contemplates the prohibition of the manufacture of liquor from food, and inasmuch as the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry at the last session carefully considered that question, I have asked that the bill be referred to that committee; but I have no objection to having it referred to any other committee.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It has to do with importations, and that affects the revenue.

Mr. LODGE. It affects the revenue.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be referred to the Committee on Finance.

AMERICAN LEGION OF HONOR.

Mr. OWEN. I introduce a joint resolution authorizing the creation of an American Legion of Honor, to authorize the President to grant decorations to be known as the cross of valor, and a decoration or a medal for meritorious service, and to permit officers, employees, and citizens of the United States to receive and wear war decorations tendered to them by any of the nations now engaged in war with the present Government of Germany.

Mr. President, the old rule of the United States forbidding officers of the United States to receive decorations was because they were almost universally given by autocracies, but there is no reason why the democracies of the world should not give decorations to their soldiers who render important services to the democracies. There is every sound reason why we should do special honor to those who merit it and to permit them to enjoy the right to wear the evidence of valor, patriotism, and high service.

I ask that the joint resolution be referred to the Committee on the Library.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 112) authorizing the creation of an American Legion of Honor, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Library.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN subsequently said: I should like to ask to what committee the joint resolution introduced by the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. OWEN] was referred a moment ago?

The VICE PRESIDENT. To the Committee on the Library.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. The joint resolution should go to the Committee on Military Affairs, and I request that it be referred to that committee.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Oregon move that the joint resolution be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs?

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. I do.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Oregon.

The motion was agreed to.

IMPORTATION OF CHINESE FARMERS.

Mr. GALLINGER submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 160), which was read and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

Resolved, That the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry is hereby directed to make careful investigation into the advisability of recommending legislation that will permit the importation of Chinese farmers into the United States, under proper restrictions and regulations, during the continuance of the war.

EMPLOYMENT OF ADDITIONAL CLERK.

Mr. SHIELDS submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 161), which was read and referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on Interoceanic Canals of the United States Senate be, and it is hereby, authorized to employ an additional clerk at the rate of \$100 per month, to be paid out of the miscellaneous items of the contingent fund of the Senate, from December 3, 1917, to the end of the present session of the Congress.

AMENDMENT OF THE RULES—CONFERENCE REPORTS.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, on last Tuesday I gave notice that I would move to amend the standing rules of the Senate by adding a paragraph to Rule XXVII. Since that time I have talked with the chairman of the Committee on Rules on the subject and he desires that the motion go to the committee. I therefore offer a resolution and ask that it be referred to the Committee on Rules.

The resolution (S. Res. 162) was read and referred to the Committee on Rules, as follows:

Resolved, That the Standing Rules of the Senate be, and they hereby are, amended as follows:

Amend Rule XXVII by adding the following paragraph:

"2. Conference may not include in their report matters not committed to them by either House, and in case any new matter is included the same shall be subject to a point of order, and upon such point of order being made by any Senator, if sustained by the presiding officer of the Senate, such new matter shall be ruled out and eliminated from the report: *Provided*, That the elimination of such new matter upon a point of order shall in no way affect the remainder of the conference report."

COMMISSION ON NAVY YARDS AND NAVAL STATIONS (H. DOC. NO. 1946, PT. 5, 64TH CONG., 2D SESS.).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith, for the information of the Congress, Report No. 5, of the Commission on Navy Yards and Naval Stations.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 7, 1917.

LAWS OF THE PHILIPPINES (S. DOC. NO. 124).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on the Philippines:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

As required by section 19 of the act of Congress approved August 29, 1916, entitled "An act to declare the purpose of the people of the United States as to the future political status of the people of the Philippine Islands, and to provide a more autonomous government for those islands," I transmit herewith a set of the laws enacted by the Fourth Philippine Legislature during its first session, from October 16, 1916, to February 8,

1917, inclusive, and its special session, from February 12 to 22, 1917, inclusive.

These acts and resolutions have not previously been transmitted to Congress and none of them has been printed.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 7, 1917.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS (S. DOC. NO. 123).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress, the Third Annual Report of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, including a statement of the expenditures to June 30, 1917.

The estimates of the committee, together with its plans for enlarged activities contemplated through its laboratories and scientific staff at Langley Field, outlined in the closing paragraphs of the report have my hearty approval.

The attention of the Congress is also invited to the request of the committee that the appendixes to its report be published with the report.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 7, 1917.

REPORTS OF UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION (H. DOC. NO. 622).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress the thirty-third and thirty-fourth annual reports of the United States Civil Service Commission for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1916, and June 30, 1917.

The attention of the Congress is especially invited to the needs of the commission as set forth in these reports.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 7, 1917.

WAR AGAINST AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Morning business is closed.

Mr. STONE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the joint resolution reported by me from the Committee on Foreign Relations this morning may now be considered.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Missouri asks unanimous consent to proceed to the consideration of the joint resolution declaring that a state of war exists between the Government of the United States and the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government. Is there any objection? The Chair hears none, and the joint resolution is before the Senate as in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. STONE. Let the joint resolution be read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the joint resolution.

The Secretary read the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 111) declaring that a state of war exists between the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government and the Government and the people of the United States and making provisions to prosecute the same, the first time by its title and the second time at length, as follows:

Whereas the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government has committed repeated acts of war against the Government and the people of the United States of America: Therefore be it

Resolved, etc., That a state of war is hereby declared to exist between the United States of America and the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government; and that the President be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and the resources of the Government to carry on war against the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government; and to bring the conflict to a successful termination all the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States.

Mr. STONE. Mr. President, the resolution I have submitted on behalf of the Committee on Foreign Relations speaks for itself.

The Government of the United States by formal declaration is at war with the Imperial German Government. There can be no doubt about that. The resolution which I have reported declares that a like state of war exists between the United States and the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government.

In this great world struggle all men know of the intimate and apparently indissoluble relation existing between the Governments of Germany and Austria-Hungary. We have declared war against Germany; we are at war with Germany. This state of war between Germany and the United States has been formally declared. In this mighty struggle Germany and the United States are enemies; but what of Austria-Hungary? That Government and nation is the ally, the chief ally, of Germany in the war in which we are engaged.

The Government of the United States has not been quick to declare war against Austria-Hungary, but, on the contrary, this Government has waited patiently on the development of events. In the course of this development it has become palpable and clear that an actual state of war already exists between the United States and Austria-Hungary. There would seem to be no way to avoid that conclusion. In the progress of events it has become manifest that the United States is inevitably and in fact as much at war with Austria-Hungary as with Germany. In the circumstances it is impossible that amicable relations between the two countries should be continued.

In the progress of this stupendous conflict certain conditions have arisen, and there was no way by which any of these Governments could avoid them. The United States is at war with Germany and is lending its support in every way to those nations with which the United States is necessarily associated in the conduct of the war. On the other hand, the Government of Austria-Hungary is lending its aid and devoting all its energy to the support of the war in alliance with Germany and in antagonism to the United States. In the prosecution of the war German and Austro-Hungarian troops are coordinated and are cooperating. On the other hand, the United States is cooperating with the entente allies. We are sending troops and supplies to aid the entente allies, including vast sums to finance the entente allies; the Government of the United States is furnishing men, supplies, and money to all the entente-allied Governments; a supreme war council has been organized at Paris, on which body the Government of the United States is authoritatively represented and on which also Great Britain, France, and Italy are represented, to coordinate the allied forces of these Governments, with a view to concert and cooperation in the conduct of the war. This supreme war council has defined battle fronts in Europe, one of which has been defined to embrace France, Belgium, and Italy. This reach is laid out as one continuous battle front under one general command.

I am told that American troops are up to this date massed in France, but if they are operating on one long continuous battle front, which embraces France, Belgium, and Italy, I can not see that it could make any difference where American, British, French, or Italian troops might happen for the moment to be located. If all of them are cooperating in one general movement against a common enemy along a single, well-defined battle front, is the particular temporary location of one group or another group of any importance? These groups may be shifted to meet the exigencies of war.

The United States is supporting Italy, as well as England and France, and those countries in like manner are supporting the United States in the war this Government is waging against the Imperial German Government. At that point the United States is brought to confront Austria-Hungary, for Austria-Hungary is supporting Germany. Austria-Hungary by formal declaration supports the war policies and military movements of Germany. The two nations are in close contact and in open coalition in the conduct of the war. They cooperate in all respects. Austria-Hungary has done innumerable things in support of the German Government in the war between that Government and the United States.

In the circumstances, therefore, I say a state of peace between Austria-Hungary and the United States is practically as impossible as a state of peace between the Imperial German Government and the United States. The two things run parallel in a common level. Aside from acts of aggression and offense committed by the Austro-Hungarian Government against the United States, which in themselves the committee declares to be sufficient cause for war, it is manifestly impossible that the United States and Austria-Hungary should be at peace while Germany and the United States are at war. A state of actual war already exists between Austria-Hungary and the United States. It is better for us and for the world that this great fact should be formally recognized and acted upon affirmatively and authoritatively. The United States Government can not afford to play a fast and loose game with the nations of the world. National honor and national interest alike demand that this Government should assume an attitude of dignity, sincerity, and commanding firmness in its international relations.

Mr. President, this is all I care to say at present. On behalf of the committee, I move the adoption of the pending resolution.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, this resolution comes to the Senate with the unanimous recorded vote of the Committee on Foreign Relations. I trust that the Senate will pass it with like unanimity upon the record.

The committee has framed the resolution in the simplest possible form, following the model of the declaration of war against Germany. Owing to the fact that Austria-Hungary has already severed relations with this country, there are no preliminaries to be adjusted and there is no need of my adding anything to the excellent and complete statement of the chairman of the committee, which shows once for all the necessity and importance of this action.

But, Mr. President, many Senators—if I may judge from those who have spoken to me, I should say the majority of the Senate—have felt that Bulgaria and Turkey might well meet the same action that we are now taking with regard to Austria-Hungary. The President and the State Department feel, however, that action in regard to Turkey and Bulgaria should not be taken at this time. So far as I am concerned, therefore, no amendment looking to such a result will be proposed, and I hope no such amendment will be proposed at this moment by anyone.

In taking these grave steps of declarations of war it is essential that we should act with the most entire unity. There ought to be no division on such a question as that. Therefore I trust that no amendment will be pressed at this time looking to a declaration of war against the other allies of Germany; but I think it not unsuitable that I should state very briefly the reasons for the feeling which I for one entertain that we ought to include Turkey and Bulgaria in the declaration of war which we are about to make against Austria-Hungary.

The President said in his message:

The same logic would lead also to a declaration of war against Turkey and Bulgaria. They also are the tools of Germany. But they are mere tools and do not yet stand in the direct path of our necessary action. We shall go wherever the necessities of this war carry us, but it seems to me that we should go only where immediate and practical considerations lead us and not heed any others.

It is not necessary, therefore, to argue that Bulgaria and Turkey stand on the same ground logically as Austria-Hungary. The President's objection to action is that there is no practical necessity for a declaration of war against them at this time. I think technically a case could be made in regard to Turkey, for, if I am correctly informed and if the dispatches in the newspapers are accurate, Turkish troops are now being employed on the Italian front, where we may be called upon to take part at any moment, and if we should be called upon to take part we should be in the strange position of having our soldiers or our aviators engaged in conflict with Turkish soldiers while we are at peace with Turkey.

But, Mr. President, admitting, on the question of the practical necessity, that there is none at this moment, the principal argument against action—and I think I have considered them all—the only one that appears to me to have any real weight is the danger to American life and property in Turkey. I hope that due warning will be given to those Americans in Turkey, because we certainly do not wish to have their names added to the long list of Turkish massacres. But, as a matter of fact, notice of the most efficient kind has really been given, for we have no diplomatic relations with Turkey at the present time and our consuls have been withdrawn. Those who have remained after such action by the Government, of course, do so at their own risk, for a declaration of war can not be decided on the question of the danger to which citizens of the country have voluntarily exposed themselves in the hostile country. The situation in Turkey, however, has this peculiar character—that the American citizens there are chiefly missionaries or men and women engaged in educational work. They have done great work in years past, and the fame of Robert's College is world-wide. This fact seems to me to be the only serious objection to the declaration of war.

I wish now very briefly to give the reasons why many of us entertain the belief that immediate action should be taken in regard to both Bulgaria and Turkey. I speak of Bulgaria first. We do not touch Bulgaria in the military sense at all. We have many Bulgarians in this country, and there is certainly no feeling of hostility to the Bulgarian people. The King of Bulgaria or the Czar of the Bulgars, if that is the more proper title, is probably the instrument that has been used to bring Bulgaria into alliance with Germany. He need not long detain us, but I may say in passing that I think it would be difficult to find in history a meaner or baser figure than the present sovereign of Bulgaria. He is said not even to have the quality

which is usually attributed to petty tyrants, the one redeeming virtue of personal courage.

But, Mr. President, Bulgaria, as the President of the United States has said very justly and truly, is the mere tool of Germany. This "tool" of Germany, however, has a legation in this city at this moment. The officers of that legation if they are friendly to us and to the cause of the allies are traitors to their own country and to their own allies, and if they are true to their own Government and their own ally, Germany, then it is a legation representing Germany and her allies in the Capital of the United States. I would for one like to see this legation removed. The President, I repeat, said Bulgaria is the mere tool of Germany. I grant it; but the only way to deal with an obnoxious tool is either to break the tool or paralyze the arm that wields it.

It is a dream, in my judgment, to think that we can detach either Turkey or Bulgaria from the German alliance. It is as much of a dream as that which seems to have had some currency that we could detach Austria-Hungary. Nothing is gained by our maintaining a nominal peace with any of them.

This is my view in regard to Bulgaria. I come now to Turkey. We have, as I have already said, the possibility of meeting Turkish soldiers in the field. They are actually operating on the front. As the Senator from Missouri [Mr. STONE] has pointed out, that front is under the consideration of the international war council of the allies which has met at Paris and in which we are represented. The President most wisely has sent a commission to Paris to effect in that council a greater unity of military operations of France, England, and Italy.

They are doing, I have no question, a great and important work, and yet, Mr. President, it seems to me that the foundation of unity must be that all who are fighting Germany should have the same enemies and the same friends. Some of the representatives of the powers who are meeting in that council represent countries engaged in war with Turkey, Bulgaria, Austria-Hungary, and Germany, and we are there and at peace with two of those countries. It seems to me that this situation is a confused basis for unity.

But, Mr. President, my feeling about Turkey goes much further than the practical question. The Ottoman Turks have been in Europe since the fifteenth century. In the days of their success they were a scourge to Europe and Christendom. In the long centuries of their decay they have been the pest and the curse of Europe, the source of innumerable wars, the executioners in countless massacres. The Turks are brave soldiers and good fighting men, but there praise must stop. There is not one word to be said in defense of the Turks as governors or rulers. When they came into the region that is now called the Balkans they found there large and prosperous cities, built up during the early middle ages on the ruins of the Roman civilization. They found a fertile and cultivated country. The cities which they captured sank into deserted villages. Wherever they have trodden trade, industry, commerce, the arts, and civilization have withered away. They have preyed upon the jealousies and controversy of the other nations of Europe, and in this way have sustained themselves at Constantinople. They have been the cause of many wars. The massacres of which they have been guilty, which stretch back to the day of their arrival and which have never been worse than during the entire nineteenth century, almost surpass belief and imagination. In justice, however, it must be said that never have the massacres been so frightful as they have been since the Turks passed under German domination. At least half of the Armenian people have been slaughtered in cold blood, and the remnant is only preserved now because a large part of Armenia has fallen under Russian control and the other Armenians have taken refuge there.

Such a nation as this—such a Government, I should say, as this—is a curse to modern civilization. Like a pestilence it breathes forth contagion upon the innocent air. My earnest hope is that among the results of the war, which I firmly believe will be a complete victory for the cause of right and freedom, one of the great results I pray for will be the final extinction of the Turkish Empire in Europe. I fervently hope that the great city of the eastern Roman Empire may be so controlled that the Straits will be free to all the nations of the earth and no longer be used for corrupt bargains in order that the trade may be held up or allowed to pass at the will of tyrants who, under one name or another, rule over Turkey.

I hope and trust that we shall see the holy places which are sacred to all Christianity, as well as those which are sacred to the Jewish people, pass forever out of Turkish hands, and that we may no longer behold the mosque of Omar dominating the city of Jerusalem. I should be sorry indeed, as an American, as a lover of freedom, if when this war closed and the United States

comes with commanding voice to the settlement of the terms of peace, we should appear at that great council of the nations as still the friend of Turkey.

Mr. President, these are some of the feelings which move me. I think they are feelings which move most of those who do me the honor to listen to me at this moment.

But, Mr. President, I close as I began. If we are to make war on Turkey and Bulgaria, and I believe that action is only deferred, we must do it with perfect unison. We must do nothing to embarrass the Executive in whose hands the conduct of our foreign relations is especially placed, and above all we must act with absolute unity when we take that great step which we are about to take—the great, just, and righteous step to-day of declaring war upon Austria-Hungary—beginner of the war, ally and tool of Germany.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President, the question presented by the joint resolution is a practical question and one of policy rather than of principle. When we were confronted with the issue of whether we should declare war against the German Empire the issue presented was one of honor and national integrity. Germany had grossly wronged us, and as a nation of power and respect we were forced, upon the highest principles, to assert our dignity and our honor by a declaration of war.

Even after the passage of the pending resolution and after the passage of subsequent resolutions which may come to declare war against Turkey and Bulgaria, the United States will be confronted practically by only one great antagonist, and that is Germany. These others are merely incidental. Germany is the head and front of the combination, and whether we declare war on Austria-Hungary or the other lesser powers allied with Germany is simply a question of policy.

Mr. President, my first view had been that the wisdom of declaring war on Austria-Hungary at this time was questionable. I looked upon Austria as an unwilling partner of Germany. I did not go so far as the President has gone; he called Austria the vassal of Germany, but I regarded her, as I do at this time, as an unwilling partner. It seemed to me that there might be an opportunity through diplomacy, if we did not actually declare war against Austria-Hungary, to divorce that Empire from Germany and get her out of the war by bringing about a peace between Italy and Austria. It seemed to me possible that if we declared war on Austria we would in a large measure be endorsing the extreme and unreasonable demand of Italy against Austria which keeps Austria in the war, and which demand includes depriving Austria of her Adriatic seaports and her access to the sea.

So I hesitated, Mr. President, until I heard the address of the President the other day, which to a large extent, if not completely, removed those objections. The President in his address to Congress used this very significant language, and it was language addressed not only to the Congress and the people of the United States, but language addressed to our allies or those with whom we are associated in this conflict, and to our enemies also. This language practically puts the United States upon such a basis that substantially all objection to declaring war against Austria is removed. Here is what the President said:

When I said in January that the nations of the world were entitled not only to free pathways upon the sea but also to assured and unmolested access to those pathways I was thinking, and I am thinking now, not of the smaller and weaker nations alone, which need our countenance and support, but also of the great and powerful nations, and of our present enemies as well as our present associates in the war. I was thinking, and am thinking now, of Austria herself, among the rest, as well as of Serbia and of Poland.

In that language the President practically declares that the United States will not sustain and support a demand for the dismemberment of Austria or which will deprive her of her necessary seaports upon the Adriatic, because such a peace which concluded a war would not only be unjust but it would necessarily only be a temporary peace. We know that no great nation will submit long to be deprived of access to the highways of the world.

Then the President said in another portion of his address:

We owe it, however, to ourselves to say that we do not wish in any way to impair or to rearrange the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

So, Mr. President, such language coming with authority from the President of the United States, accompanied, as it will be, by a declaration of war against Austria, is notice to Austria that in entering this war we do not enter it for the purpose of dismembering the Empire, we do not enter it for the purpose of assisting in depriving her of any of her Adriatic ports which are necessary to the life of the nation, but we enter it solely because she is at this time making war on us. It is notice to Austria that when the time comes to sit around the peace table the United States representatives will sit there insisting upon

justice for Austria as well as for the other countries. The American representatives will take a position against the dismemberment of the Austrian Empire, which threat alone at this time probably keeps Austria in the war. It has been stated with considerable authority already that the present Austrian Emperor, unlike his predecessor, is solely anxious to preserve his own Empire, and when he can safely conclude a peace on those terms he will conclude a peace and divorce the Austrian Empire from Germany. The President's address is a judicious and perhaps an effective way of indicating to Austria that such an arrangement is possible.

Now, Mr. President, with the objections thus removed, I am for this declaration of war, and the committee has made a unanimous report for it. I believe we must bear in mind more than we have in the past that our sole antagonist of any moment is Germany, and that the German menace to-day is greater than on the day when we declared war against Germany. I think the American people have not yet aroused themselves to that fact. To-day the German flag flies in France, in Belgium, in Russia, in Roumania, in Serbia, and now at last in Italy. We have been misled a little in the past. We have been led to believe that Germany could be crumbled and crushed by the forces assembled against her. It is only recently that in England the censorship has been so released as to open the eyes of the English people to what is really transpiring. I hope the American people will come to such a realization more clearly than they have in the past. If so, they will see that the greatest danger confronting us is the destruction of shipping.

In a recent speech delivered by Lord Beresford in London he gave the actual figures of the sinking of British and neutral shipping since the war began. Those figures present a terrible prospect and one with which American genius must grapple.

Of all the war situations, to my mind, nothing is serious at the present time except the lack of shipping, the awful destruction of shipping, and the delay in constructing shipping. Lord Beresford said it was time the censorship was taken off. Let me give the figures that he presented a few weeks ago, about the 1st of October. He said that from August, 1914, when the war broke out, to January of this year the number of tons of shipping sunk was 4,000,000; that from January of this year to the end of September 6,000,000 more tons of the world's shipping had been sunk. He estimated that from the end of September to the 1st of January of next year 2,000,000 more tons would be sunk, which would make a total of 12,000,000 tons of shipping sunk since the opening of the war. He stated also that during this period of war the amount of shipping constructed was 5,500,000 tons, leaving a net loss to the shipping of the world up to the 1st of January of 6,500,000 tons.

That awful loss has come to a world already confronted with a shortage of shipping. When we reflect that the whole merchant marine of the United States at the present time worthy of transoceanic duty consist of 3,721,806 tons, we can see how awful the net loss of over 6,000,000 tons has been to the shipping of the world since this war opened.

We are building ships, but we are building them too slowly. The official figures which I have secured show that our construction of ships from the 1st of January until June in the United States was 503,922 tons, less than one-tenth of the net loss of shipping since the war began.

Mr. President, I say that we must bear in mind in all of these declarations that, whether we declare war against Bulgaria or against Turkey, the main thing is to remember that we have only one great antagonist, and it is a matter of policy how many other antagonists we take on. We have got Germany; that is the great menace of the war; and the German destruction of shipping at this time and the German success in the field are such that Americans should realize that at the present time the German menace is greater than it was on the day that we declared war.

Mr. President, I therefore repeat I am in favor of this declaration of war in view of the statement made by the President of the United States in his address, which may tend to convince Austria that she has nothing to fear in separating from Germany.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, I am glad that the Committee on Foreign Relations has brought in this joint resolution promptly; I hope it will be adopted without a dissenting vote; but I think that the Record ought to contain something more of the reasons to justify our passing this declaration of war upon the Hapsburg Government of Austria-Hungary than appears in the report of the committee.

This great world war is a conflict between the forces who believe that right should prevail over brute force and those who believe that "might makes right." It is a conflict between those who believe the world ought to be dominated by military arbitrary power under the dynasty of the Hohenzollerns and those

who believe that all nations ought to have the right to enjoy liberty, self-development, and territorial integrity.

Mr. President, I had occasion to point out on the 25th of April, 1916, the secret treaty of Verona (1822), which was adopted as an amendment to the treaty of the Holy Alliance (1815). The treaty of the Holy Alliance was the most blasphemous, the most hypocritical, the most infamous doctrine ever promulgated. It was signed by Alexander I, the head of the Romanoff family, on behalf of Russia; by Frederick William, the head of the Hohenzollerns, on behalf of Prussia; by Francis Joseph, the head of the Hapsburgs, on behalf of Austria. In that treaty these cunning and unscrupulous monarchs of the Holy Alliance made a high self-serving declaration of Christian principles—the principles of justice and brotherhood and mercy among men. They declared the doctrine that princes occupied a position of high trust from the hand of God himself, and that they owed it to the world to exercise the power placed in their hands for the betterment of the world, for the welfare, the safety, and the happiness of their subjects; but, Mr. President, the pretenses that they were guided by these principles were absolutely false. Their courts were then utterly corrupt; they did not administer justice. They took by taxation the labor of the people and wasted it in dissipation. They were opposed to the people themselves anywhere on earth exercising the peaceful right of self-government. Under the guidance of Austria, under the direction of Metternich, they made an amendment to the treaty of the Holy Alliance on the 22d of November, 1822, which I desire to place in the RECORD of the Congress in connection with the joint resolution brought in by the committee, and I ask permission to do so without reading it. It is a declaration of secret war by autocracy against innocent, unsuspecting democracy. It is the voice of ambition secretly plotting the death of liberty.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, permission to do so will be granted.

The matter referred to is as follows:

SECRET TREATY OF VERONA.

The undersigned, specially authorized to make some additions to the treaty of the Holy Alliance, after having exchanged their respective credentials, have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE 1. The high contracting powers being convinced that the system of representative government is equally as incompatible with the monarchical principles as the maxim of the sovereignty of the people with the divine right, engage mutually, in the most solemn manner, to use all their efforts to put an end to the system of representative government, in whatever country it may exist in Europe, and to prevent its being introduced in those countries where it is not yet known.

ART. 2. As it can not be doubted that the liberty of the press is the most powerful means used by the pretended supporters of the rights of nations to the detriment of those of princes, the high contracting parties promise reciprocally to adopt all proper measures to suppress it, not only in their own State, but also in the rest of Europe.

ART. 3. Convinced that the principles of religion contribute most powerfully to keep nations in the state of passive obedience which they owe to their princes, the high contracting parties declare it to be their intention to sustain in their respective States those measures which the clergy may adopt, with the aim of ameliorating their own interests, so intimately connected with the preservation of the authority of the princes; and the contracting powers join in offering their thanks to the Pope for what he has already done for them, and solicit his constant cooperation in their views of submitting the nations.

ART. 4. The situation of Spain and Portugal unite unhappily all the circumstances to which this treaty has particular reference. The high contracting parties, in confiding to France the care of putting an end to them, engaged to assist her in the manner which may the least compromise them with their own people and the people of France by means of a subsidy on the part of the two empires of 20,000,000 of francs every year from the date of the signature of this treaty to the end of the war.

ART. 5. In order to establish in the Peninsula the order of things which existed before the revolution of Cadiz, and to insure the entire execution of the articles of the present treaty, the high contracting parties give to each other the reciprocal assurance that as long as their views are not fulfilled, rejecting all other ideas of utility or other measure to be taken, they will address themselves with the shortest possible delay to all the authorities existing in their States and to all their agents in foreign countries, with the view to establish connections tending toward the accomplishment of the objects proposed by this treaty.

ART. 6. This treaty shall be renewed with such changes as new circumstances may give occasion for, either at a new congress or at the court of one of the contracting parties, as soon as the war with Spain shall be terminated.

ART. 7. The present treaty shall be ratified and the ratifications exchanged at Paris within the space of six months.

Made at Verona the 22d November, 1822.

For Austria:

METTERNICH.

For France:

CHATEAUBRIAND.

For Prussia:

BERNSTET.

For Russia:

NESSELEDOE.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, I wish particularly to emphasize these words signed by the high chancellors representing the Romanoffs, the Hohenzollerns, the Hapsburgs, and the Bourbons. They had placed Louis XVIII upon the French throne; they had demanded absolute monarchy everywhere in the world.

They were opposed even to a limited monarchy anywhere in the world. They overthrew the limited monarchy in Spain, and they overthrew with Austrian troops the limited monarchy in Italy immediately after the secret treaty of Verona. I quote as follows from the secret treaty of Verona:

The undersigned, specially authorized to make some additions to the treaty of the Holy Alliance, after having exchanged their respective credentials, have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE 1. The high contracting powers being convinced that the system of representative government is equally as incompatible with the monarchical principles as the maxim of the sovereignty of the people with the divine right, engage mutually, in the most solemn manner, to use all their efforts to put an end to the system of representative governments, in whatever country it may exist in Europe, and to prevent its being introduced in those countries where it is not yet known.

ART. 2. As it can not be doubted that the liberty of the press is the most powerful means used by the pretended supporters of the rights of nations to the detriment of those of princes, the high contracting parties promise reciprocally to adopt all proper measures to suppress it, not only in their own States but also in the rest of Europe.

From that day, November 22, 1822, to this, December 7, 1917, they have suppressed the liberty of the press; from that day to this they have used the power of the press to mislead their own people, to falsify the records with regard to upright, peaceful intentions of the growing democracies of the world; and the German Empire has for the last 10 years been taking secret and most injurious steps against the peace and power of democracies throughout the whole world. We find them in Japan stirring up mischief and animosity against the people of the United States; we find them in the United States stirring up hostility against Japan; we find them in Mexico stirring up the Mexicans against the United States, and in the United States exciting hate for the Mexicans; we find them in Brazil stirring up animosities against the Argentine, and in the Argentine stirring up animosities against Brazil and against Uruguay, weakening the nations of the whole world, especially those that are democracies, with a view to finally carrying out successfully the military dynastic enterprise of conquering the world by armed military force and to overthrow representative government wherever it may be found upon the earth. The evidence of this conspiracy against the democracies of the world is now overwhelming, and it is the duty of the Congress of the United States to collate this evidence and to prepare an indictment against the Imperial German Government and against the Royal and Imperial Government of Austria, so that the record shall be made so plain and so overwhelming, and given such publicity, that the whole world may fully comprehend the complete justification of war against these century-old secret enemies of the United States; against these conspirators against the peace of the world; against these armed soldiers who are led by the Hohenzollerns, who made this war for territory and property and ambition against the industrious, thrifty people of other countries who love peace and liberty.

Mr. VARDAMAN. Mr. President, I am going to vote for this resolution solely upon the ground that I hope as a matter of policy it may strengthen the arm of our Government in conducting the war, hasten the end of the bloody conflict, and bring victory to our flag. It is my purpose now, as it has been my acts since war was declared, to give the Government in every way conceivable that support which in my feeble way may contribute to the success of our Government.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and read the third time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is, Shall the joint resolution pass?

Mr. STONE. On the passage of the joint resolution I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN (when Mr. McNARY's name was called). I am in receipt of a telegram from my colleague [Mr. McNARY], who is on his way to Washington, asking me, in case a vote was had upon this joint resolution, to announce that, if present, he would vote in favor of it.

Mr. JONES of Washington (when Mr. POINDEXTER's name was called). My colleague [Mr. POINDEXTER] is necessarily absent. I am certain that if he were present he would vote "yea" on the passage of this joint resolution.

Mr. SHAFROTH (when the name of Mr. THOMAS was called). I desire to announce the unavoidable absence of my colleague [Mr. THOMAS] on account of illness, and to state that he is paired with the senior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. McCUMBER], but that if my colleague were present he would vote "yea."

Mr. TILLMAN (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. GOFF]. I

understand that he would vote "yea" if present. Therefore I feel at liberty to vote, and vote "yea."

Mr. HOLLIS (when Mr. WALSH's name was called). I desire to announce that the Senator from Montana [Mr. WALSH] is absent because of illness. If he were present, he would vote "yea."

Mr. SAULSBURY (when Mr. WOLCOTT's name was called). My colleague [Mr. WOLCOTT] is ill at his home in Delaware. He desires me to state that if he were present he would vote in favor of the joint resolution.

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. McCUMBER (after having voted in the affirmative). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Colorado [Mr. THOMAS], but am informed that if present he would vote as I have voted. Therefore I will allow my vote to stand.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. I desire to announce the unavoidable absence of my colleague, the senior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HUGHES] on account of illness. Were he present, he would vote "yea."

I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Montana [Mr. WALSH]. I understand that were he present he would vote as I am about to vote. Therefore I feel at liberty to vote and vote "yea."

Mr. RANDELL. I announce the unavoidable absence of my colleague [Mr. BROUSSARD] on account of sickness. I am requested to state that if present he would vote "yea."

Mr. GERRY. I desire to announce the unavoidable absence, on account of public business, of the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. KENDRICK], the Senator from California [Mr. PHELAN], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LEWIS], and the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. JONES]. I am informed that if present each of the Senators named would vote "yea."

Mr. ASHURST. I desire to announce that the Senator from Montana [Mr. MYERS], the Senator from Washington [Mr. POINDEXTER], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. THOMPSON], and the Senator from Utah [Mr. KING] are necessarily absent from the Senate on official business, and that if present they would each vote "yea."

Mr. CURTIS. I desire to announce that the Senator from Illinois [Mr. SHERMAN] is necessarily absent. If present, he would vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 74, as follows:

YEAS—74.

Ashurst	Gore	New	Smith, Md.
Bankhead	Gronna	Newlands	Smith, Mich.
Beckham	Hale	Norris	Smith, S. C.
Borah	Harding	Overman	Smoot
Brady	Hardwick	Owen	Sterling
Brandeggee	Hitchcock	Page	Stone
Calder	Hollis	Penrose	Sutherland
Chamberlain	James	Pittman	Swanson
Colt	Johnson, S. Dak.	Pomeroy	Tillman
Culberson	Jones, Wash.	Ransdell	Townsend
Cummins	Kellogg	Reed	Trammell
Curtis	Kirby	Robinson	Underwood
Dillingham	Knox	Saulsbury	Vardaman
Fernald	Lodge	Shafer	Wadsworth
Fletcher	McKellar	Sheppard	Warren
France	McKellar	Shields	Weeks
Frelinghuysen	McLean	Simmons	Williams
Gallinger	Martin	Smith, Ariz.	
Gerry	Nelson	Smith, Ga.	

NOT VOTING—21.

Broussard	Kendrick	Myers	Walsh
Fall	Kenyon	Pheasant	Watson
Goff	King	Pointexter	Wolcott
Hughes	La Follette	Sherman	
Johnson, Cal.	Lewis	Thomas	
Jones, N. Mex.	McNary	Thompson	

The VICE PRESIDENT. The joint resolution is unanimously passed.

Mr. KNOX. Mr. President, if I may have the indulgence of the Senate for a moment or two, I should like to make an observation in respect to the resolution which has just passed which it had been my intention to make previously if I had had an opportunity to get the floor. As a matter of course, what I propose to say has nothing to do with the question of the wisdom or the expediency of making a declaration of war against Austria-Hungary, because that matter is now settled, and under no circumstances would I have entered into the field of the wisdom, necessity, or expediency of such declaration. As to its wisdom and necessity I entirely agree with the President in his advice to the Congress that the declaration be made, and as to whether or not it should have been extended at this time to Turkey and Bulgaria, I agree, as I understand my friend the senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] also agrees, that he will accept, as I accept, the judgment of the President as to the present expediency of such action.

Mr. President, what I wanted to say has to do with one of the consequences of the declaration of war that has been brought

to my attention by many communications from constituents. You all perhaps know, Mr. President, that in the State of Pennsylvania there are thousands and tens of thousands of people who are subjects of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. They are not, as a rule, or even in a large percentage, subjects of Austria in the sense that they come from that geographical subdivision of the empire known as Austria; but they come from the various subdivisions of that vast dual empire, and, as I say, they are found by the tens of thousands in the mines and in the mills of Pennsylvania. Indeed, Mr. President, the fact is that there are almost twice as many Austro-Hungarians in the State of Pennsylvania as of any other foreign element.

I have received, as I have stated, many communications, not questioning the wisdom of this declaration of war, if it is necessary, but inquiring as to its expediency, if it is not absolutely necessary. The question seems to be predicated upon some misapprehension or doubt as to what the status of the subjects of Austria-Hungary will be after a declaration of war, the common impression being that as they would ipso facto become alien enemies of the United States, no business transactions could be conducted with them, even to the extent of employing their services.

I have investigated this matter, Mr. President, to some extent, and I am seeking in this way not so much to instruct the Senate, but to reply to numerous inquiries. The result of my investigation is this, that while it is true that by the provisions of one of the statutes of the United States the mere declaration of war ipso facto makes every male subject over 14 years of age of a foreign power against which we have declared war, who is not fully naturalized, an alien enemy, yet by the provisions of that statute the President of the United States may fix, by regulation determined by him and proclaimed to the people, the terms and conditions upon which male alien enemies over 14 years of age may reside within the United States.

I think that, by the last section of the statute to which I refer, the President has the power to fix not only the conditions of residence but the conditions of employment in the United States. I regard that matter as practically settled by the precedent created by the President himself, because, concurrently with his approval of the declaration of war against Germany, the President issued a proclamation in which he distinctly stated, as to male German alien enemies over 14 years of age, that they shall be undisturbed in the peaceful pursuit of their lives and occupations, and be accorded the consideration due to all peaceful and law-abiding persons, except so far as restrictions may be necessary for their own protection and for the safety of the United States. The President goes further and undertakes to advise and enjoin an attitude of mind by the people of the United States toward these persons, and he enjoins all citizens of the United States to preserve the peace and treat such aliens with all such friendliness as may be compatible with loyalty and allegiance to the United States.

While I am not informed, Mr. President, I assume that as a matter of course, concurrently with the approval of this declaration of war, a similar proclamation will be issued by the President as it should be issued for even stronger reasons than in the case of Germany, because I think it is proper here and now, in concluding what I have to say, to call attention to the fact that hundreds, aye, thousands, of these unnaturalized Austro-Hungarians in the State of Pennsylvania have joined the American arms. Hundreds of them who were drafted did not take advantage of their alienship in order to escape the draft, and, as was called to our attention yesterday by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] in the Committee on Foreign Relations, the casualty lists show the names of many of them among the dead and wounded. As I said a moment ago, thousands of Austro-Hungarians who are unnaturalized are now bearing American arms, and there is no reason to conclude that a declaration of war will affect their attitude toward those countries from which they came that were already as a fact at war with us when these aliens espoused the cause of liberty.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I am very glad the Senator has made the statement he has. It is extremely valuable and very important. Before the Senator takes his seat, however, I wish to ask him if it is not true that the large majority, certainly, of these Austro-Hungarian subjects are of the Slavic Provinces?

Mr. KNOX. Yes; that is correct.

Mr. LODGE. Hostile to Germany and hostile, as a rule, to the central powers?

Mr. KNOX. That is as I understand, Mr. President; and that is the thought I designed to convey when I referred to the fact that most of those who are in Pennsylvania and in the other States are not from Austria, but come from those Provinces which, by the exigencies of European politics, happen to fall under the sovereignty of the dual empire.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I am very glad the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. KNOX] has sharply called attention to the fact that there are now serving in the armies of the United States a large number of men who, technically, are subjects of the Austro-Hungarian Government.

There are in Austria, or under the combined Austro-Hungarian Government, subject nations or peoples. To a large extent, they are the natural enemies of the Austro-Hungarian Government. I spent a part of my early life in a community where there were a large number of Bohemian immigrants. I think I can say that to a man they hated every form of monarchical government more thoroughly than did their American neighbors.

There are large bodies of the Bohemian people in the United States; there are Croats, Slavonians, and, without undertaking to name them, some 16 or 17 different nationalities living in my own State. These people are nearly all, in my judgment, loyal to our Government, and their sons are serving loyally in our Army.

It seems to me—and this is the thought I rose to suggest—that the Foreign Relations Committee ought to give consideration at once to the enactment of some statute which would make it possible for these soldiers who are fighting America's battles to become American citizens, even under the present circumstances; and I suggest that to the distinguished Senator from Pennsylvania—who is a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, as I understand—for his consideration.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I have never dodged any responsibility as a Senator, or absented myself from the floor of the Senate when any important measure was to be voted upon. As I sat in my seat here listening to the discussion upon the resolution declaring war against Austria-Hungary this morning I conceived that an amendment ought to be offered for the consideration of the Senate. I had understood that several Senators were to speak upon the joint resolution, members of the Committee on Foreign Relations, among others the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. KNOX], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH], and some other Senators.

I left the floor intending to return as soon as I could go to my office in the Senate Office Building and draft the amendment which I purposed to offer. I think that the signal bell for the roll call upon the passage of the joint resolution must have sounded while I was between the Capitol and the Senate Office Building, as I did not hear it and had no notice that the debate had ended abruptly and a roll call had been ordered.

While engaged in preparing the amendment I received a telephone message from my secretary advising me that the vote had been taken upon the resolution. Had I been present I should have offered the following amendment to the joint resolution:

Provided, That the United States asserts its determination not to be bound by, or become a party to, the enforcement of any agreement or agreements heretofore entered into between the allied powers to deprive the Imperial and Royal Government of Austria-Hungary of title to or control of any territory which was a part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire or possessions August 1, 1914.

Mr. President, with that added to the joint resolution as it was proposed and voted upon I would have supported it as a necessary war measure. Without it or some similar declaration of our purpose I should have voted against the resolution.

That is all I have to say upon the subject at this time.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. STONE. Mr. President, if there is nothing that any Senator feels that he desires especially to bring before the Senate now, I will say that I have been requested by some Senators to ask for a brief executive session. Accordingly, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. POMERENE. Mr. President, will the Senator indulge me for a moment?

Mr. STONE. I withhold the motion.

Mr. POMERENE. Mr. President, it was understood that the so-called export bill would be called up at the close of the morning business. Is it the purpose of the Senator to go into executive session and then resume the legislative session?

Mr. STONE. Of course I have no objection to that. I accommodate myself to the wishes of the other Senators. I asked if there was any other subject to be brought up. Senators asked me to request this executive session. They said that there were some things on the calendar that they desired to have disposed of. Of course we can go into executive session now, dispose of them, and go back into legislative session, or we can go on with the legislative session at this time.

Mr. POMERENE. Mr. President, it is immaterial to me which course is taken by the Senate, but the export bill was made the

unfinished business on the closing day of the last session, and the other day I gave notice that I would call it up.

Mr. STONE. Then, if it is agreeable to the Senator, it will suit my personal convenience to go into executive session now.

Mr. POMERENE. Very well.

Mr. PENROSE. Mr. President, before that motion is put I should like to ask the Senator from Missouri whether it is contemplated to hold a session of the Senate to-morrow or to adjourn over until Monday?

Mr. STONE. I can not answer as to that.

Mr. PENROSE. I did not know whether the majority leaders had determined that or not.

Mr. STONE. The Senator from Virginia [Mr. MARTIN], I assume, will be here pretty soon. I have had no conference with him about that.

I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After 10 minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened.

PROMOTION OF EXPORT TRADE.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2316) to promote export trade, and for other purposes.

Mr. POMERENE. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. ROBINSON in the chair). The Senator from Ohio suggests the absence of a quorum. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ashurst	Gerry	Nelson	Smith, S. C.
Beckham	Gronna	Newlands	Smoot
Brandegee	Hale	Norris	Sterling
Calder	Hardwick	Penrose	Stone
Chamberlain	Hitchcock	Pittman	Sutherland
Colt	Hollis	Pomerene	Swanson
Culberson	James	Reed	Townsend
Cummins	Johnson, S. Dak.	Robinson	Underwood
Curtis	Jones, Wash.	Saulsbury	Vardaman
Dillingham	Kellogg	Shafroth	Wadsworth
Fernald	Kirby	Sheppard	Weeks
Fletcher	Knox	Shields	Williams
France	McCumber	Simmons	
Frelinghuysen	McKellar	Smith, Ariz.	
Gallinger	Martin	Smith, Md.	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Fifty-seven Senators have answered to their names. There is a quorum present.

Mr. POMERENE. There were several committee amendments which were reported by the committee, and they were all adopted September 20 at the last session. I have another amendment which I offer personally to section 1 of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 1, line 8, after the word "consumption," insert the words "or for reselling"; line 11 strike out the word "or," before the word "manufacture," and after the word "manufacture" insert the words "or selling for consumption or for resale," so that if amended the paragraph will read:

That the words "export trade" wherever used in this act mean solely trade or commerce in goods, wares, or merchandise exported, or in the course of being exported from the United States or any Territory thereof to any foreign nation; but the words "export trade" shall not be deemed to include the production, manufacture, or selling for consumption or for resale within the United States or any Territory thereof of such goods, wares, or merchandise, or any act in the course of such production, manufacture, or selling for consumption or for resale.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. POMERENE. I have no further amendment to offer.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is as in Committee of the Whole and open to amendment. If there be no further amendment the bill will be reported to the Senate.

Mr. CUMMINS. I offer the following amendment, or series of amendments, to the bill and ask that they be read.

Mr. POMERENE. May I ask whether the amendments have been printed?

Mr. CUMMINS. They have not been printed.

Mr. REED. It is a series of amendments, and I am sure they are important. They are important because I know the Senator from Iowa has given this bill considerable study. I think they ought to be printed for the information of the Senate before we proceed to the final disposition of the bill, and indeed before we proceed to a discussion of the amendments. I think the amendments should be printed and the bill should go over until to-morrow morning, when we can take it up and proceed with it to a final disposition.

Mr. CUMMINS. As a reason for not proposing the amendments until this moment I will suggest that at the last session of Congress I prepared a substitute for the bill. It was rather

carefully considered in the committee and covered the whole subject. I came to the conclusion, however, in view of the difficulty of challenging either public attention to what is here proposed or the attention of the Senate—it will be observed how much interest Senators have apparently in the question—I would simplify the matter and propose a series of amendments that would present a single point. That I have done, and I have just sent the amendments to the desk. I say this because otherwise it might be thought I was somewhat negligent in not proposing the amendments before this time. It is true that the amendments I have now proposed change radically the character of the bill. They exemplify the modification in the antitrust law which I am willing to see made, and I am not willing to go further.

If Senators have any great concern about the subject, I think the suggestion made by the Senator from Missouri [Mr. REED] is a very wise one. I may say in passing that the bill as reported by the committee, ignoring the delicacies of phraseology, substantially repeals the antitrust law and section 7 of the Clayton Act so far as foreign trade is concerned. As I have more than once suggested to the committee, it would be much simpler if we would strike out of the antitrust law the phrase "with foreign nations," leaving it in its application solely to trade or commerce among the States.

My amendment is intended to limit the modification to the privilege which I believe the people of this country have now under the antitrust law, but there seems to be some doubt about it, of establishing in a foreign market or a foreign country a common selling agency. I am willing to meet the supposed exigencies to that extent, but I am not willing to go further.

Mr. REED. Let me ask the Senator when he speaks of foreign selling agencies if he does not propose also to include some provision which will make the foreign selling agency open to the people of the United States, so that the market can not be cornered by some one foreign selling agency?

Mr. CUMMINS. I have assumed that the foreign market is open to every citizen of the United States. I have not incorporated in my amendment a provision that would require any selling agency to admit every person to its membership who desired to enter it. It may be a wise provision. I do not say anything about that at this time. At any rate—

Mr. REED. Let me call the attention of the Senator from Iowa to this fact. It is proposed by the bill to give the right to create combinations in restraint of trade. The excuse offered is that such combinations will be possessed of such power and potentiality that they will be able to wrest the foreign markets from great foreign combinations.

That necessarily means the creation of institutions great enough, powerful enough, potential enough to control the price of American products sent abroad. That can only be done by so controlling our export trade that the foreigner can not successfully purchase from anyone save the combination. If that transpires it follows that the ordinary American citizen who is not in the combination will be shut out of the European markets—he must be shut out or the combination fails; or to state it differently, you can not shut Europe out of this market and compel Europe to buy from an American combination unless you shut the American citizen out of the European market or compel him to sell through that combination.

Mr. CUMMINS. That may be the effect of the bill which has been reported by the committee. That would not be the effect of the amendment I have offered.

I do not desire at this moment to present fully the consideration which has led me to the conclusion I hold. I have said so much for the purpose only of enabling the Senate to reach a satisfactory opinion upon the suggestion made by the Senator from Missouri; that is, whether further consideration of the bill be postponed until the amendments I have sent to the desk shall be printed.

Mr. POMERENE. I suggest that the amendments be read. I have not heard them, and I have not been able thus far to follow the discussion of them, though I think I understand in a general way the basic idea the Senator from Iowa has in mind.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will read the amendments sent to the desk by the Senator from Iowa.

The Secretary read as follows:

Amendments intended to be proposed by Mr. CUMMINS to the bill (H. R. 2316) to promote export trade, and for other purposes, viz: Strike out sections 1, 2, and 3, and substitute the following therefor as section 1:

"It shall be unlawful for two or more persons, partnerships, or corporations engaged in competitive business or otherwise to establish and conduct in any foreign country a common selling agency or agencies for the disposition of goods, wares, and merchandise exported by any such person, partnership, or corporation to such foreign country and by agreement or arrangement to thereby lessen or eliminate competition, as between themselves, in the markets of such foreign countries: *Provided, however,* That no unfair methods of competition shall be prac-

ticed by any such agency or through any such agreement or arrangement against any person, partnership, or corporation, not a party thereto, engaged or proposing to engage in exporting goods, wares, and merchandise from the United States to any such foreign country."

Strike out of line 15, page 3, the numeral "4" and insert the numeral "2."

Strike out section 5 and in lieu thereof insert as section 3 the following:

"Sec. 3. That before establishing any such selling agency provided for in section 1 of this act the persons, partnerships, or corporations proposing to establish and conduct the same shall file with the Federal Trade Commission a copy, verified under oath, of all the agreements, arrangements, or other instruments which define the terms, purpose, scope, and conduct of such agency, and it shall set forth its location, with the names and addresses of all the persons, firms, or corporations which enter into it. Upon demand there shall also be furnished to the commission such further information as the commission may require concerning its organization, business, conduct, practices, management, and relation to other associations, corporations, partnerships, and individuals. A failure to comply with the foregoing provisions shall deprive the persons, partnerships, or corporations entering into the agency of all the benefits of this act, and each delinquent shall also forfeit to the United States the sum of \$100 for each and every day of the continuance of such failure, which forfeiture shall be payable into the Treasury of the United States and recoverable in a civil suit in the name of the United States in any district court of the United States having jurisdiction of any such person, partnership, or corporation. It shall be the duty of the various district attorneys, under the direction of the Attorney General of the United States, to prosecute for the recovery of the forfeiture. The costs and expenses of such prosecution shall be paid out of the appropriation for the expenses of the courts of the United States.

"Whenever the Federal Trade Commission shall have reason to believe that any such common selling agency, or any member thereof, is violating any law of the United States it shall summon all the persons, partnerships, or corporations in such agency before it and thereafter conduct an investigation into the alleged violation of law. If, upon investigation, it shall be concluded that the law has been violated it may make such recommendations for the readjustment of the organization, business, conduct, practices, or management of the agency and its members as may be necessary in order to fully comply with the law. If there is a failure within such time as the commission may fix to comply with the recommendations so made, the commission shall refer its findings and recommendations to the Attorney General of the United States for such action thereon as he may deem proper.

"For the purpose of enforcing these provisions the Federal Trade Commission shall have all the powers, so far as applicable, given to it in 'An act to create a Federal Trade Commission, to define its powers and duties, and for other purposes.'"

Mr. BRADY. May I ask the Senator from Iowa whether he offers this as an amendment to the pending measure, or as a substitute?

Mr. CUMMINS. I have termed it an amendment or series of amendments. If the amendments are adopted, there will be rather a radical reformation of the bill.

Mr. BRADY. It seems to me it would make a very material change in the bill as it now appears.

Mr. CUMMINS. I have no hesitancy in admitting that the amendments I have proposed change the measure very materially.

Mr. BRADY. It seems to me the importance of the amendments is such that the Senate should have more time to give consideration to the matter than to attempt to take them up at this moment.

Mr. CUMMINS. Mr. President, just a word in the first instance with respect to the amendment that has been read. I propose to strike out the first three sections of the bill and to substitute for them a very short and simple provision, making it lawful—and it is my opinion that it is lawful now under the present law—for manufacturers or producers in the United States to establish in a foreign country a common selling agency or agent for the disposition of the things which they produce in the United States. I guard that privilege by the provision that the arrangement under which the common agency is established and the conduct of the agency itself shall not have a tendency to practice nor practice unfair methods of competition against any American producer who is not a party to the agency. This is intended to keep the channels of foreign trade open so that every American manufacturer or producer can freely, without let or hindrance, market his productions in foreign trade.

I make no change in the fourth section of the bill. The fourth section as it is now proposed simply enlarges in a way the jurisdiction of the Federal Trade Commission, so that unfair methods of competition practiced beyond the territorial limits of the United States become unlawful, and may be corrected and punished in the tribunal or before the tribunal which we have already established for that purpose.

The last section of the bill as proposed I have rewritten. It is purely administrative; and it has been rewritten to bring it into harmony with section 1. The section as it is in the bill proceeds, of course, and properly, upon the provisions of sections 1, 2, and 3. I have rewritten it so that it will be equally effective in carrying into execution section 1 of the bill, as I have proposed it in the amendment. With that very brief explanation of my amendment, I ask the attention of the Senate for a few moments upon the general subject.

The bill is a repeal of the antitrust law so far as foreign trade is concerned. I think that will hardly be disputed. The repeal is obscured a little by the peculiar and unnecessary phraseology of the section; but, after all, the proposal is to repeal the antitrust law so far as our commerce or trade with foreign nations is concerned.

As I remarked a few moments ago, it would be far better, in my judgment, and far more easily understood by the people of the country, if one who desired to repeal the antitrust law in that respect should present a bill that would strike out of section 1 of the act of 1890 the words "with foreign nations." You will all remember that the language of that section is the language of the Constitution, and the prohibition is against any combination or conspiracy of any kind in restraint of commerce or trade among the States or with foreign nations. Those who are fathering the bill are of the opinion, and I have no doubt they are honestly of the opinion, that our foreign trade should be entirely emancipated from the control of legislation of this character.

The bill not only repeals the antitrust law in the respect I have mentioned, but it repeals section 7 of the Clayton Act so far as foreign commerce is concerned. I assume that all of you know what section 7 of the Clayton Act is, but, in order to preserve a certain continuity in my observations, I remark that section 7 prohibits one corporation from owning the stock of another corporation engaged in a like business. It is intended to permit or secure competition in the United States between corporations which are engaged in substantially the same kind of business. It is intended to prevent not only the elimination of competition, but it is intended to prevent it in the particular and peculiar way which had become common some years ago in this country, namely, by an appearance of competition between two establishments, whereas in fact there was common ownership of the entire enterprise, and competition under such circumstances, as you all know, is absolutely impossible.

Keep in mind what I have said, that the bill is intended, so far as foreign trade is concerned, to repeal these statutes, one of which has been the law of the United States for 27 years, and the other, which grew out of the obvious defects in the administration of the former, has been in operation for about three years.

The substantial or substantive matter is found in the antitrust law, but section 7 of the Clayton Act was devised in order to prevent a failure in many instances of proof under the antitrust law; at least that was my conception and analysis of the real purpose and necessity of section 7 of the Clayton Act.

It seems to me that this is the most inopportune time which could possibly have been selected for an invasion of these statutes. I understand perfectly some of the disadvantages with which our exporters suffer in normal times, and I have been and am now in sympathy with every reasonable effort to relieve them of those disadvantages.

It has been said, and it has been established before the committee, and I have no disposition to question it, that prior to the war our exporters were met in foreign markets by combinations of foreign producers and manufacturers' combinations created under the laws of the several countries from which the competition came. The instance of these combinations which we were compelled to meet was nearly always Germany. Germany, as everybody knows, has pursued in her industrial system or affairs a course diametrically opposed to the course pursued in the United States. A great many people before the war were in the habit of lauding the industrial system of Germany. I was not one of them. I did not believe in the system before the war, and I do not believe in it now. While it had a temporary success, while in its beginning it enabled Germany to outstrip some of the other countries in the world in commerce among nations, it had in it the seeds of destruction; and if it had been permitted to continue through a fair period of experience, I believe it would have been found to be disastrous not only to the individuals who make up the empire of Germany but to the trade of Germany as a whole. I have no disposition now, and I never have had, to adopt the industrial system of that Government or of that country any more than I have had a disposition to adopt her military establishment. They are founded upon exactly the same principles; they are intended to carry out the very same object; and I, for one, do not care, while we are engaged in war, to overthrow the principle as applied to her military affairs, to adopt and encourage her system so far as it is applied to industrial affairs.

However that may be, whether you agree with me about that or not, the fact is that the exporters of the United States need this legislation now less than they have ever needed it before. The very competitor against which the claim was always made has been driven out of the markets of the world. We do not meet German competition in any country on earth, and there

is no reason for permitting combinations and consolidations in this country to enable us to meet a competition that war has well-nigh extinguished.

We are all fully aware, too, that in the present situation the producers of the United States can find a market for everything which this country is capable of producing. Not only can they find a market for everything that they can produce, but they can find the highest compensation for these things, whether consumed in the United States or consumed in any other country in the world. I have thought, therefore, that wisdom and real concern for the welfare of the people of this country would indicate that we ought to defer legislation of this kind until the war is over. It seems to me also that we are legislating upon the subject under the greatest possible disadvantage and under great danger of not fairly comprehending what we are about to do.

Mr. POMERENE. Mr. President—

Mr. CUMMINS. I yield to the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. POMERENE. Mr. President, does not the Senator feel that after the war is over the American producer will have to meet foreign producers in combination just as he did before the war; and, if that be so, is it not necessary that we prepare the preliminary legislation so that our business men can get ready to meet these strong competitors in the foreign markets after the war?

Mr. CUMMINS. I do not think so. In the first place, I do not know how long the war will last; there seems to be some reason to believe that it will not be concluded within the next few months; but it is impossible for me to fear in a foreign market the immediate competition of peoples who, no matter what our condition may be, will have been destroyed financially and industrially by the same great catastrophe that is affecting us. It is purely imaginary to suggest that the very moment a treaty of peace is signed Germany can find her way into the markets of the world and overcome American producers; it is illusory; there is nothing in the suggestion; it can not be imagined that Germany can reconstruct herself more rapidly than the United States can readjust herself. I do not entertain any such pessimistic view.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HITCHCOCK in the chair). Does the Senator from Iowa yield to the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. CUMMINS. I yield to the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. NORRIS. May I suggest upon the point as to Germany being able to take up this trade when the war is over that practically all of the German commercial ships engaged in international commerce have been taken over by one ally or another as war has been declared by the various nations and that the German ships are now mostly in possession of other belligerents that are fighting Germany, and that we can not conceive that they will be returned by them to Germany.

Mr. CUMMINS. That is a very pertinent suggestion.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, may I suggest further—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Iowa yield to the Senator from Missouri?

Mr. CUMMINS. I yield to the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. REED. May I suggest, further, that it is hardly conceivable that England, France, Italy, Serbia, Roumania, the South American countries, Australia, and Canada will all immediately turn their back upon the United States and her trade and commerce and rush into the arms of German merchants and German combinations?

Mr. CUMMINS. The Senator from Missouri has mentioned that phase of the subject in a very mild way. I think that there will not only be an inclination on the part of these countries not to deal with Germany, but I think there will be a determination not to deal with Germany; and, so far as I am concerned, if this war progresses much further, and the cruel, the inhuman, the uncivilized warfare that has distinguished the German Government and the German Army hitherto shall be continued, I should like to be a citizen of a country that would agree never to deal with Germany under any circumstances or in any commodity.

Mr. POMERENE. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Iowa yield to the Senator from Ohio?

Mr. CUMMINS. I yield to the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. POMERENE. I hope that Senators in their enthusiasm over their opposition to this bill will not forget that Great Britain, France, Italy, and Russia will all be our competitors after the war is over, and we will have to meet them.

Mr. CUMMINS. I have no doubt of that; but they are not our competitors now, and there is, therefore, no necessity for legislation of this kind; and, moreover—

Mr. REED. Mr. President—

Mr. CUMMINS. I will yield in a moment. Moreover, I have some hope that when the nations of the world shall meet to agree upon terms of peace their consideration will be extended to the commerce among nations as well as to their military establishments, and that there will be some concert between the nations which shall decide upon the terms of peace with regard to the manner in which their commodities will be interchanged. I mention that not as a reason finally against the passage of a bill of this sort, but as a conclusive reason why it is not necessary to consider the subject now. I yield to the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. REED. I rose to remark, with the permission of the Senator from Iowa, that it can hardly be said that there is anything in the past record of England or of France of such a character as to make it necessary for us to legalize criminal and immoral and crooked combinations, for we have denounced every combination in restraint of trade and commerce as crooked, as immoral, and as illegal, not only under the statutes of the country but at the common law. I indulge the hope that whether, after the war is over, we arrive at a condition of such complete amity and concord in business affairs with our allies as the Senator from Iowa thinks, at least it will not be necessary to legalize combinations that will control the American market and at the same time control the foreign market, in order to meet the competition of those countries. I remark in conclusion that you can not control potentially the foreign market unless you control the market of the American producer.

Mr. CUMMINS. Mr. President, I have still another reason for my belief that this is not the time to consider amendments to the antitrust law. We are all absorbed in the prosecution of the war; it is impossible to secure for a proposed modification of the economic laws that we have heretofore adopted that full and fair and comprehensive consideration which they would receive if we were dealing with the subject in time of peace. The truth is that the new word which has been applied to pretenses in war applies with equal force to pretenses in legislative operation. The "camouflage" is being employed every day to eliminate from our legislation salutary provisions that we have adopted after long study and deliberate debate, and I think that the ghost that has been summoned of foreign competition at the present time in the markets beyond our own is pure "camouflage." We ought to legislate upon this subject with minds alive to its importance and keen to observe and anticipate, if possible, the consequences of any change we may make. We can not do it at this time; we already have enacted legislation wise in itself and for necessary purposes that has unwittingly overturned principles which the American people hold dear and which they would not permit to be overthrown if they had a fair conception of what we were doing.

Mr. VARDAMAN. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Iowa yield to the Senator from Mississippi?

Mr. CUMMINS. I yield to the Senator from Mississippi.

Mr. VARDAMAN. May I ask the Senator if it is contended that this is a war measure? Is that the purpose of it?

Mr. CUMMINS. I will have to refer that question to the distinguished Senator from Ohio [Mr. POMERENE].

Mr. VARDAMAN. The purpose of the inquiry is to ascertain whether or not it is for immediate protection or for protection to come after the war is over.

Mr. CUMMINS. So far as I am concerned, I can answer it in this way: That the proposed legislation was brought forward and was very earnestly urged long before the war began.

Mr. VARDAMAN. I thought so.

Mr. CUMMINS. And if it is in any respect connected with the war, I have not been able to discern the tie that binds the one to the other, although I remember, and I want to do the Senator from Ohio the full justice of saying, that more than once, when he has sought to engage the attention of the Senate upon the bill and sought to bring it forward, he has insisted that in some fashion or other it is a war measure.

I shall be very glad to hear from the Senator from Ohio for the purpose of answering the question of the Senator from Mississippi, if he desires to do it.

Mr. POMERENE. Mr. President, I did not catch the question of the Senator from Mississippi, and I only understand it as I have heard the statement made by the Senator from Iowa.

I do regard this as a war measure. We are trying to keep up our trade. I do not know that the situation now, so far as pure trade conditions is concerned, is as it was a year or two ago, because since then we have entered the war. I think there has been more harmony of action among ourselves and our allies; but before that time we were constantly being compelled to meet the British buyers, the French buyers, and the German buyers in combination, up until the time their com-

merce was cut off. It seems to me that the question for Senators to settle is this: Knowing the fact that our competitors in foreign countries are constantly combining in order to capture the markets of the world, are we so completely wedded to the so-called Sherman antitrust law that we are going to have our manufacturers and our producers suffer the disadvantage of being compelled to meet single handed their competitors who are in combination? That is the only question.

Mr. REED. Where?

Mr. POMERENE. Abroad.

Mr. VARDAMAN. Mr. President—

Mr. CUMMINS. I yield to the Senator from Mississippi.

Mr. VARDAMAN. The Senator from Ohio, I apprehend, will not question the correctness of the proposition made by the Senator from Missouri a moment ago, that the power which this bill vests in dealing with foreign countries will necessarily affect our domestic trade.

Mr. POMERENE. Incidentally, of course, it will.

Mr. VARDAMAN. Does not the Senator think that it would be prudent, in view of the fact that there is certainly no foreign combination now against American commerce—

Mr. POMERENE. The Senator makes that statement as a fact. Let me ask him if that is a mere inference?

Mr. VARDAMAN. Well, I will suggest this to the Senator from Ohio and leave that to him to determine later: There is no combination now with which we are obliged to contend. As was suggested by the able Senator from Iowa a moment ago, it is quite likely that after the war is over this difficulty may be arranged by treaty regulation, and in that way we may preserve the integrity of the Sherman antitrust law here at home and at the same time accomplish what the Senator from Ohio would accomplish by the passage of this bill.

Mr. POMERENE. Perhaps I had better discuss this matter in my own time a little later; but I can not agree at all with the Senator's statement.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Iowa yield to the Senator from Idaho?

Mr. CUMMINS. I yield to the Senator from Idaho.

Mr. BORAH. Before the Senator takes his seat, the statement which he made with reference to the necessity of a repeal of this law, so far as foreign commerce is concerned, so well stated by the Senator, seems to me to lead to this conclusion: That if foreign combinations, monopolies, or trusts operating in the foreign markets are an advantage, are a good thing, the same rule must apply here at home. There is no reason why we should have a combination in foreign markets except that it gives an advantage to our people, and if a combination gives an advantage to them there it will give an advantage to them here, because in effect ultimately, as a necessary result, the foreign combination or the foreign market will have effect in our home market. You can not substantially affect foreign commerce without influencing domestic commerce. Then why should we not repeal the entire law?

Mr. POMERENE. Mr. President, if my good friend the Senator from Idaho does not distinguish between the duty that we owe to our own fellow citizens and the duty that we owe to foreigners, then his conclusion is correct. We are opposed to combinations here in our domestic trade, because among other reasons our belief is that they destroy the initiative of individuals and destroy our trade among ourselves.

Mr. BORAH. Well, Mr. President—

Mr. POMERENE. Just one moment, please. On the other hand, we have always accepted the theory that we were benefiting the American people when we extended our commerce to foreign countries and sold our surplus products in the foreign markets.

Our people here at the present time are obliged to go into the foreign markets and meet our foreign competitors in combination. Clearly they, being in combination, when seeking a given amount of trade, will have the advantage over our commercial men when they go into that market single handed. Now, if it be a benefit to our country to have foreign trade, then it does seem to me that we ought to permit our American manufacturers and our American merchants to go into the foreign field and meet the foreign competitor on a common plane. By so doing we will be able to secure our fair share of the foreign trade.

If the Senator is of the opinion that seeking foreign trade under these conditions is to be detrimental to our domestic trade, then I can understand his opposition to the bill, but I do not see it in that light. My notion is that we will not be injuring our people when we say to some of our people: "We want you to go to Germany or to Russia or to Japan; we want you to combine your material forces in such a way that you can meet their combinations there." I believe it will benefit our commerce, if

will furnish an additional market for our surplus products, it will encourage our manufacturers to expand their capacity, it will put them in a position where they can exercise all their zeal and ingenuity to meet like combinations in foreign countries; and I believe that on the whole it will be a very great benefit to the manufacturers, the merchants, and the entire people of the United States.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, I was seeking light, not announcing my position nor arguing; but the thought which suggested itself to me was this: The Senator seemed to be dealing with foreign commerce and domestic commerce as two separate and distinct entities, wholly divorced from each other, and as though you could deal with one without dealing with the other and affecting the other. Now, I do not think so.

Mr. POMERENE. Why, Mr. President, I realize that there is a certain relationship existing between the two. We can not sell a sack of flour or a barrel of pork abroad without its having an incidental effect upon conditions at home.

Mr. BORAH. That is what was in my mind; and not only that, but just the moment that you take the Sherman antitrust law off of foreign commerce you have to a tremendous extent affected domestic commerce, and you have injected into domestic commerce the virus, if such it be, which you are putting into foreign commerce, inevitably. So that in my judgment what this is going to lead to is the final repeal of the Sherman antitrust law. In considering the question which is now before the Senate, therefore, I should want to make up my mind whether or not I wanted to join the forces which are ultimately going to destroy the Sherman law.

Mr. POMERENE. Mr. President, I can not agree with the Senator's conclusion. In my judgment it is not going to destroy the Sherman antitrust law. It will deprive those who are now seeking to repeal the Sherman law of much of their argument against it.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, they do not need much more argument. We have already exempted the laboring and the agricultural producing classes of the country from the provisions of the Sherman antitrust law. We are on the verge of exempting the railroads, and we are now contemplating exempting foreign commerce. There would be left only a very small portion of the people of the United States to whom it technically applies. It is as clear to me as it can be that the Sherman antitrust law will have been so emasculated that it would be a mere form, without substance or effect, as far as the people here at home are concerned. I really think, therefore, that we must inevitably take into consideration the whole field. I think it wrong, and also unwise to have a drastic law like the Sherman law turned into class legislation pure and simple.

Mr. CUMMINS. Mr. President—

Mr. REED. Mr. President, will the Senator from Iowa permit me to make a suggestion?

Mr. CUMMINS. Certainly.

Mr. REED. The Senator from Ohio has just stated that the relation of foreign and domestic commerce is so intimate that you can not sell even a sack of flour abroad without incidentally affecting the domestic business in flour. If that is true, how can you permit great combinations and trusts and conspiracies in restraint of trade to be created abroad for the purpose of handling American goods without affecting conditions in this country?

Mr. POMERENE. Why, Mr. President, I assume that if we secure a part of the foreign trade we are going to benefit our people. If the Senator's objection to these combinations for foreign trade is so great that he prefers to have the foreign combinations get the foreign trade rather than to have our own manufacturers get the foreign trade, then I can understand his position.

Mr. REED. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Ohio further yield to the Senator from Missouri?

Mr. REED. I beg the indulgence of the Senator from Iowa for a moment longer, and then I shall not interrupt him further.

Mr. CUMMINS. I yield to the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. REED. The trouble with the Senator from Ohio is that, much as he has studied this question, he has utterly failed to grasp the import of his own bill, in my judgment, and I say that with all respect.

The proposition is not at all whether this country shall be permitted to get a part of the foreign trade. At the present time the seas are open, with the exception of the difficulties incident to the war; the markets of Europe are open, and every American citizen has the right to cross the sea and to sell in those markets. This bill will give no new market to any American citizen. This bill proposes to permit great combinations to be created.

The purpose of these combinations is to destroy the liberty of the American citizen to enter successfully the foreign market. This bill will concentrate the profits of the foreign business in the hands of a few great capitalists and combinations. It is immoral, as are all organizations and combinations in restraint of trade.

There are no geographical lines in morals, and if it is wrong to create a combination in restraint of trade in this country for the purpose of robbing the American citizen, it is wrong to create an organization here for the purpose of robbing the people who live across the red line of a map. But this immorality is accompanied by the difficulty that you can not be guilty of the immorality against the foreign buyer without at the same time robbing the American citizen who is not in the combination of his right to sell, because no combination can be great enough to control the prices Europeans must pay for its goods unless it is so powerful it can shut out other similar American goods, for otherwise such goods would enter the market and break the prices fixed by the combination.

I thank the Senator from Iowa.

Mr. CUMMINS. Mr. President, if I may resume the discussion I had in my mind when interrupted by the very luminous and pertinent remarks that have intervened, I desire to remind the Senator from Ohio of the fact that whether we take a period of ten years, or five years, or three years the foreign trade of the United States has increased more rapidly than the foreign trade of any other country in the world. Notwithstanding the right of British citizens to combine, if they have that right—which I very much doubt—or the right of French citizens to combine, or Italian citizens, or German citizens, the American producer was able under the law which has been in force for 27 years to sell his product abroad in competition with his foreign rivals to such a degree that our foreign trade well-nigh eclipsed the foreign trade of the other countries with which we have been competing; and if we were able to do this before the war, when we consider the conditions that probably will exist at the close of the war, we will be able to do it more successfully when peace again comes than we were before.

I am saying all this simply to impress those who are here with my belief that we ought not to enter upon this legislation at this time.

Mr. POMERENE. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Iowa yield to the Senator from Ohio?

Mr. CUMMINS. I yield.

Mr. POMERENE. If the Senator's reasons are sound and his statements of fact correct with regard to our competing in the foreign markets, will the Senator point out why the same reasoning does not apply to his amendment that applies to this bill?

Mr. CUMMINS. I will point that out; but let it be thoroughly understood—and I hope the Senator from Ohio is not under any misapprehension about it—that I do not think the bill ought to pass at all. I do not think we ought to take it up for consideration; but if we are to have legislation upon the subject, then the amendment which I have proposed, which is in harmony with the antitrust law, which makes no change in the antitrust law, which simply removes a doubt which some very estimable people have expressed with regard to the interpretation of the antitrust law, and no more, is vastly preferable to the bill that has been reported by the committee and is now being urged by the Senator from Ohio. If the Senator from Ohio and those who are with him will withdraw this bill from the consideration of the Senate, you may be sure that I shall not press the amendment which I have offered. It is very much better than the bill; but even the amendment I have proposed is not necessary at this time.

Mr. POMERENE. Mr. President, I beg to assure the Senator from Iowa that I shall not withdraw this bill, and I shall urge it to a speedy conclusion if I can.

Mr. CUMMINS. The Senator from Ohio need hardly have assured me of his persistency in this regard, because I have discussed the matter with him so often and so unavailingly that I have no doubt whatever that he intends to secure a vote upon the bill if he can get it, and I have no doubt that he sincerely believes that it will better our industrial conditions if it becomes a law. Our difference is with regard to the conclusion.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator from Iowa a question?

Mr. CUMMINS. I yield to the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. REED. There is a report filed in connection with this bill which, so far as I have been able to read it, does not give a single reason why the legislation should be enacted. Were there any hearings on the bill?

Mr. CUMMINS. Mr. President, we have had hearings upon either this bill or one which preceded it, of the same character, for the last five years.

Mr. REED. Have the hearings been printed?

Mr. CUMMINS. I shall have to refer that question to the chairman of the committee. I think, though, the hearings have been printed.

Mr. NEWLANDS. Mr. President—

Mr. POMERENE. Mr. President, about five years ago there were hearings upon this very subject while the Interstate Commerce Committee was considering the general subject of trust legislation; and at intervals since that time the matter has been taken up, sometimes formally, sometimes informally. During this last January, I believe, there were other hearings on this bill, and extensive hearings in the House. A very able report on the subject was presented by Congressman WEAS. The Federal Trade Commission has had the matter up; and if my recollection serves me rightly now, there are two volumes of evidence on the subject, with a very comprehensive report by the Federal Trade Commission.

Mr. REED. Oh, Mr. President, if the Federal Trade Commission has had it under consideration, that is the end of all investigation. I am quite sure that the Congress ought to accept without hesitancy any conclusion coming from that eminent body.

Mr. POMERENE. No, Mr. President; they should always accept the conclusion of the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. REED. Well, Mr. President, if they did—

Mr. CUMMINS. Mr. President, I do not want the Senator from Missouri to be under any misapprehension with regard to this matter. I am a believer in the Federal Trade Commission, and he is not; and I do not want any reproach to be brought upon the Federal Trade Commission.

Mr. REED. That would be difficult.

Mr. CUMMINS. The Federal Trade Commission has done nothing except to report to the committee, so far as I know, at the committee's request; and the commission, as a whole or as a body, has not acted at all in any way. A former member of the Federal Trade Commission was deeply interested in this subject, and he presented his views to the Interstate Commerce Committee. It was entirely proper for him to do it, because he was asked for his views. The matter has been entirely in the hands of the legislative committee, and not in the hands of the Federal Trade Commission.

Mr. REED. I am glad to know that; and if the Senator will pardon me for the remark—

Mr. NEWLANDS. Mr. President, will the Senator permit me to interrupt him?

Mr. REED. No; not until I get through; then I will yield. I want to say to the Senator from Ohio that it is not necessary for him to take the opinion of the "Senator from Missouri." The "Senator from Missouri" has never asked him to do that; but the "Senator from Missouri" insists that when a bill of this kind is brought to the attention of the Congress and its passage is insisted upon, there ought to be some reasons given for it.

Here is a bill that is a radical departure from all that we have been doing for 20 years. A report is filed, bearing the Senator's name, which gives no substantial reason for this revolutionary legislation. I have sat in the Senate awaiting some enlightenment by the Senator from Ohio with reference to the bill. I am now interested in knowing who is back of this bill, what potential forces have been urging this legislation for five years. I understand, of course, that the President has recommended some such legislation as this; but I want to know how many trust magnates and trust attorneys and men of that kind have been forcing this legislation forward.

Mr. CUMMINS. Mr. President, I can give the Senator from Missouri a partial answer to that question. So far as I remember, the first appearance before the Interstate Commerce Committee in behalf of legislation of this character was by a company—I mean, simply a body of men who had like interests—of lumber dealers or manufacturers from the Pacific coast who found difficulty, under the conditions that then existed, in marketing their product in foreign countries.

I do not remember that. I think they were very worthy gentlemen. I do not know them personally, but they seemed to me to be good citizens, and they presented their case in a very fair and reasonable way. Then came, later, the exporters of New York. I do not know whether they were organized in any formal association or not; but there is an association in New York—whether it is the New York Chamber of Commerce or some other body of that kind I do not know—which came before the committee and enlarged upon the subject, and presented, through their attorneys and through their repre-

sentatives, a great many reasons which seemed to them imperative for legislation of this character. So it has gone on; and as I think the Senator from Ohio said, the testimony on the subject as a whole, both in the House and in the Senate, would probably fill two ordinary printed volumes. There is a great deal of learning extant upon it, but, after all, it meant just one thing, that as against the combination of foreign countries in a foreign market our exporters were at a disadvantage not only with regard to prices but especially with regard to the cost of doing business in a foreign country. I will give an illustration because I want to be absolutely fair about the matter. Here is a small exporter. His business is rather limited. He wants to do business in Rio de Janeiro or in the Argentine or in Africa or China. It is very expensive for him to maintain an establishment in the foreign country for the purpose of disposing of his goods as compared with the volume of the sales. He suffers great disadvantage in attempting to do business so far away from home under such large expense. It was said, and I can see the force of it, that if the manufacturers or the producers of any range of articles in this country desired to do business in a foreign country, and if they were permitted to employ a common agent who could transact the business for all of them in that country, they would not only be able to avoid the disadvantages of competition in that country among themselves but they would be able to very greatly reduce the cost of doing business.

Mr. REED. Mr. President—

Mr. CUMMINS. In just a moment. Just as soon as that proposition was made to the committee, and it was made by an attorney who spoke for these exporters, I asked whether it was his opinion that an arrangement of that kind honestly made and honestly carried out would constitute a violation of the antitrust law, and he answered unhesitatingly that in his opinion it would not constitute a violation of the antitrust law. I have made that inquiry of every man who has appeared before the committee qualified to express an opinion upon a subject of that kind, and without dissent it has been agreed that the very thing, or at least the chief thing, which they wanted to do they could lawfully do at the present time and under the present law, and that the only reason for legislation of this sort, or the principal reason anyhow, was that capital was sensitive, that capital shrank from enterprises concerning which there could be any doubt whatsoever, and that there were persons—now, I have never been able to find that person, but that there were persons who believe that the arrangement which I have outlined was a violation of the antitrust law, and in order to satisfy those distrustful and skeptical and suspicious minds it was necessary that the subject be made perfectly clear. It is with that in view that I have offered my amendments. Now, mark, I do not propose to repeal any part of the antitrust law. I propose to make it legislatively and explicitly lawful to do a thing which in my judgment can be done now without any modification whatsoever. Does the Senator from Missouri desire to have me yield to him?

Mr. REED. The Senator has completely covered the very matter I was going to suggest. I may be permitted perhaps to say, by way of reinforcing the argument of the Senator, that the argument put forward on behalf of the exporters, that they need to sell through a combination, is the only argument I have heard advanced in favor of this bill. I am clearly of the opinion, as is the Senator, that it is no violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act for a number of men to consign their goods to the same factor or the same agent in a foreign country, so that there is a common selling agency, provided they do not go further and use the agency to effectuate a restraint of trade.

But if there is any doubt about that, the doubt can be reached by a statute to the effect that nothing in the antitrust laws shall be held to prohibit or forbid the right of American citizens to sell their goods through a common selling agency in a European market. But even then there ought to be added a clause that if that agency is created by a combination of companies and individuals it shall be open for other American citizens to avail themselves of. However, the reason advanced for this legislation, the only reason anybody has advanced, is that which the Senator stated these gentlemen have advanced, and it is perfectly plain that that can be met without striking down the trust laws that we have been building up for 20 years.

Mr. NEWLANDS. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. ROBINSON in the chair). Does the Senator from Iowa yield to the Senator from Nevada?

Mr. CUMMINS. I yield to the Senator from Nevada.

Mr. NEWLANDS. The Senator announced a few moments ago that he did not regard the creation of a selling agency in foreign lands by producers or merchants engaged in the United States in the same business as a violation of the Sherman

antitrust law, and he states that he has not been able to find any lawyer who has held a contrary opinion. I ask the Senator whether he would regard the creation in the city of New York or other city of an agency by all the coal companies in Illinois or all the coal companies in Ohio for the sale of their coal as a violation of the Sherman antitrust law.

Mr. CUMMINS. Mr. President, the question is rather incomplete, probably, and I do not think I can answer it in just the form in which the Senator has proposed it, but I may answer it indirectly in this way: The statute prohibits restraint of trade, that is all, and there is no association which is unlawful unless it restrains trade. There are two kinds of restraints of trade. One is voluntary, the other involuntary. The voluntary restraint of trade is that restraint which results from agreement between persons or corporations which has a tendency to or which does destroy competition between them or which does fix prices as between them or which does something else which restrains trade. The involuntary restraint of trade is that restraint which the power of a combination imposes upon some one who is not a party to the combination.

In the case suggested by the Senator from Nevada it depends entirely on the terms and effect of the arrangement. I say that a common selling agency is not in and of itself a violation of the antitrust law, because I can not understand how the selection of a common agent in a foreign country for the disposition of goods manufactured in our own country would result in a restraint of foreign trade, and that is the criterion after all.

Mr. NEWLANDS. The Senator is aware that the coal producers of West Virginia and other States appeared some years ago before the Interstate Commerce Committee of the Senate and insisted that there were very many small producers who were subjected to great expense in marketing coal in the great cities, owing to the fact that each was compelled to employ a separate agency, and that they could not create a joint agency and thus diminish the cost of the general business. I think the Senator recalls that the view of the committee at that time and the view of the lawyers who appeared before us was that the creation of such an agency would have to be specially provided for by law in view of the provisions of the Sherman antitrust law.

Mr. CUMMINS. I do not think that was ever my view, although I do not remember that I so expressed it; but the answer to all that lies in the fact that in 1901 the United States Steel Corporation, or rather 100 or more competitive manufacturers united in the United States Steel Corporation, thus selecting a common agency not only for the manufacture but the sale and distribution of practically 50 per cent of the steel commodities of the United States. The validity of that common agency has been passed on, as I understand it, and at the present time it has been held that it is not a violation of the antitrust law. Why? Because its practices are said to have been beyond criticism, and it has not imposed what I have described as involuntary restraint upon any competitors. Just so I feel with regard to the selection of a common selling agency in a foreign country.

Mr. KELLOGG. Mr. President—

Mr. CUMMINS. I yield to the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. KELLOGG. I should like to suggest to the Senator from Iowa that the Supreme Court of the United States held in a case involving a common agency of 24 paper companies in the Northwest that where those companies created a common selling agency, the agent having the right to fix all prices for the sale of the product and to divide among the manufacturing companies all profits above a certain figure, it was a violation of the Sherman antitrust act, as held in a suit brought by Attorney General Knox in his administration of that office. It was also held of a combination in West Virginia that substantially the same kind of a combination for a selling agency, created, the court said, for the purpose of controlling the selling price in this country was a violation of the Sherman Act.

I understand the Senator to say he does not believe that would be a violation as to foreign commerce, because the Sherman Act has no extra-territorial effect. In that regard I am inclined to think the Senator is right, although some lawyers disagree on the matter, and I believe when lawyers disagree the business men ought to have it made clear whether it is or is not illegal.

Mr. CUMMINS. I do not intend to enter just now upon a discussion of either the paper case or the coal case. I may do so at a later time. Both cases well deserve an analysis. As I look at them they are both in entire harmony with the proposition that I have announced so far as this amendment of mine is concerned. I have proposed the amendment in order to remove the very doubt which the Senator from Minnesota has just said has found lodgment in a great many minds. If it were not for that doubt I would not have offered the amendment at all.

Mr. President, now that the subject has been very fully opened, not alone by myself but through the interruptions and observations that have been made by various Senators, I hope the Senator from Ohio will see the wisdom of giving further opportunity for reflection. I think a great many Senators have not had their attention directed to the subject, nor have they appreciated its full importance, and inasmuch as very little time would be saved by going further this afternoon, I suggest to him the propriety of postponing additional discussion until the next session of the Senate.

Mr. POMERENE. I was advised a few minutes ago by the senior Senator from Virginia [Mr. MARTIN] that he is expecting the House to act on the Senate joint resolution this afternoon. He indulged the hope that we might continue the session until the joint resolution was messaged over here, so that it could be signed to-night by the Vice President.

Mr. STONE. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Iowa yield to the Senator from Missouri?

Mr. CUMMINS. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. STONE. I desire to confirm that statement. I have just received a message to the effect that the House is voting upon the joint resolution which was sent to them to-day and that it would be sent to this body very soon. It is desired, if agreed to by the House, that it shall be signed by the Presiding Officer to-day.

Mr. NEWLANDS. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Iowa yield to the Senator from Nevada?

Mr. CUMMINS. I yield for a question.

Mr. NEWLANDS. The Senator from Iowa referred the Senator from Missouri [Mr. REED] to the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee. In answer to his query regarding the hearings I will state to the Senator from Missouri that I have in my hand the hearing before the House Judiciary Committee of July 18 and 20, 1916, upon the Webb bill; that is, the measure which is now before us. I also have in my hand the hearing before the Interstate Commerce Committee of the Senate on January 5, 1917, upon the bill after it came to the Senate.

Mr. SMOOT. What was the inquiry?

Mr. NEWLANDS. The Senator from Missouri inquired whether there were any hearings upon this subject and I give him that information.

Mr. REED. I thank the Senator. I had discovered one of the documents and am glad the Senator found the other.

Mr. CUMMINS. Mr. President, I do not intend to continue the discussion of this subject to-night. It is not exhausted, and I shall feel compelled at a later time to take up other phases of it. But I recapitulate now what I said in regard to the bill and my amendments. The bill repeals the antitrust law and the Clayton Act with regard to foreign trade. My amendment legalizes, if it is necessary to legalize, the establishment of a common selling agency in foreign countries. I am willing to go that far. I am willing to go no further. I sincerely hope that before we agree to repeal the beneficent provisions of the antitrust law Senators will have a clear comprehension of the ramifications of the law and the application to our own country. It is utterly impossible to repeal the antitrust law with regard to foreign trade without seriously impairing its vitality and its efficiency in domestic trade. It is utterly impossible to authorize combinations and agreements and monopolies of all kinds and sorts with reference to our foreign trade and at the same time preserve intact our protection under the Sherman law with regard to domestic trade. It is beyond human power to disassociate the two things so that we may free the one of all restraints and preserve the control which we have attempted to exercise over the other.

I believe, therefore, that whatever we desire to do for the exporters of the country—and I have pointed out what I desire to do—we ought to do affirmatively and not blindly repeal a great and general law without any fair understanding of the consequences that will ensue. We ought to limit our remedial legislation to the very thing which we are willing our exporters shall do and which some overfearful persons believe they can not do under the law as it is.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Iowa yield to the Senator from Connecticut?

Mr. CUMMINS. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Referring to the paper case and the coal case cited by the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. KELLOGG], in which it was held that a foreign selling agency and arrangement was a violation of the Sherman antitrust law, where the selling agent had the power to fix the prices for all his clients, I wish to ask the Senator from Iowa if it is his understanding,

in regard to the foreign selling agencies, the proponents of this measure wish to establish that they expect to clothe those agencies with power to fix prices. I ask the Senator if that is his understanding of what they want?

Mr. CUMMINS. That is a point very carefully avoided in the amendment. I do not propose to cover it at all. I do not intend to modify the antitrust law in that respect. I intend to give exporters authority to establish a common agency, but that common agency must not do anything that will restrain foreign trade; and I leave that to the interpretation and construction of the courts.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. I meant by the question simply to bring out what, of course, is a great difference between the cases cited by the Senator from Minnesota and a foreign agency that sold for the different members it represented at prices fixed by the members themselves.

I agree with the Senator from Iowa that the mere operation by several exporters through the same foreign selling agency does not at all constitute a violation of the Sherman Antitrust Act; but, of course, I think clearly that the giving to the same agent the power to sell the products of different mills owned by members of an association at prices to be fixed by the agent might constitute a combination in restraint of commerce and trade.

Mr. CUMMINS. Mr. President, I am not at all prepared to admit that that would be true with regard to a foreign agency. I can easily conceive a single agency in Brazil for a series of competitive commodities established by rival manufacturers or producers in the United States. Now, if those who enter into the agency were to attempt to give the common agent the authority to fix a common price for like articles for sale in Brazil, the question whether such an arrangement would constitute a restraint of our trade with foreign nations is very different from the question which would arise if a series of domestic manufacturers of paper were to establish in the United States a common agency and give the common agent the right to establish a common price. The two questions would not be the same at all. It is true that the language of the law is the same with regard to domestic trade that it is with regard to foreign trade, but the consequences of the act must always be the determining factor in reaching a conclusion as to whether there is a violation of the law or not. In the case of Brazil there might not be, and I think would not be, any consequences that would affect the foreign trade of the United States. In the case in the United States the consequences might be very different, and I can easily see would be different in many respects; but those are difficult and doubtful questions of law, which probably no matter how we settle them here might have little influence in their settlement elsewhere.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Mr. President, I simply wish to state that I was a member of the Committee on Interstate Commerce at the time the testimony was taken upon this proposed measure, and I did not understand then from any of the testimony that it was proposed to attempt the constitution of a foreign selling agency representing an association of producers in this country and allowing the agency abroad to fix the price and to have that thing legalized; nor did I understand that it was contemplated—at least I mean it did not appear from the testimony—that any of the proponents of this measure intended by the establishment of foreign common sales agencies to fix prices below which no sales should be made.

To my mind, if they could do that legally through a foreign selling agency, it might result—and, as the Senator from Iowa says, whether it is legal or not might depend upon the result of the method—in an actual inhibition of foreign commerce in certain lines of product. I do not assume that the men engaged in the making of steel in this country could all get together in this country and agree that they would not sell a pound of steel below a certain price without violating the Sherman antitrust law; but if they can agree that they will not sell a pound of steel abroad for less than a certain sum through a foreign sales agency it seems to me that that is—well, that it is in violation of the Sherman antitrust law; it inhibits to a certain extent and might entirely inhibit our foreign commerce in that article.

The reason why I called attention to the matter was that the two cases cited by the Senator from Minnesota only declared a selling arrangement illegal where the attempt to pool the goods, so to speak, and fix the price are combined in one foreign sales agency. It does not touch the instance such as I supposed the proponents of this measure wanted to cover.

Mr. VARDAMAN. Mr. President, I am not going to detain the Senate by a discussion of this bill this afternoon. It is a subject that should be given very careful and exhaustive consideration before it is disposed of. The Congress should be careful in dealing with such matters lest greater harm might

be done than possible good effected. A great deal of new legislation will probably be proposed at this session of Congress; I am always glad to receive suggestions—a new thought or an idea are of immense value in these abnormal times. But, I repeat, we should be careful, and no legislation of a permanent character should be enacted that could safely be postponed until after the war is over. The fevered brain is a veritable "Pandora's box" of mistakes, and an error is often more perplexing and productive of harm than a deliberate crime. There is no function in the social life of Americans more potential of good or evil than that of the editor of a great newspaper or magazine. Its influence extends throughout the land and its consequences are felt even by generations yet unborn.

Mr. President, in wading through the enormous mass of commonplace editorial stuff which fills the metropolitan newspapers nowadays one becomes tired with the pernicious monotony. Most of these editors write what they are told to write and support the policies agreed upon by the patriots for pelf. To run upon something really virile, vigorous, healthy in morals, and sound in economics, such as the editorial which appeared on the first page of the Washington Times of the afternoon of yesterday, is refreshing. I am going to ask permission to insert this editorial in the RECORD. It is worthy of a place there. I wish every patriotic American could read it. Its patriotism is refreshing and the salutary lesson which it teaches ought to bear good fruit. I especially commend it to the Committee on Interstate Commerce, to which I shall ask that it be referred. I ask that it be inserted in the RECORD, without reading, unless some Senator desires to have it read.

There being no objection, the editorial referred to was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Washington Times, Dec. 6, 1917.]

RAILROAD STOCKS JUMP—WELL THEY MAY JUMP—PUBLIC INDIGNATION WILL JUMP ALSO.

New Haven Railroad stock jumped nicely yesterday. Rock Island jumped also.

Shareholders in these two companies have been robbed in the most artistic manner by railroad "management."

Long ago honest, disheartened stockholders sold out. Stocks of these railroads that have been exploited, robbed, and gutted by private ownership are suddenly put up in price by the Wall Street gamblers.

Do you ask why? Because it is proposed to turn over public money to the railroads, lending them the public's cash, increasing the rate that the public pays, guaranteeing profit on rascally mismanagement.

Is this proposition going through as a "war measure"? If it does go through, then any kind of public thieving should thrive in the name of war.

The railroads are running at full capacity. Their receipts are gigantic.

They have shown themselves incompetent and inefficient. Why should the public be taxed to lend money to these private railroad owners and their roads, made bankrupt by dishonesty or inefficiency?

Why should the public be taxed again to increase the high rate already paid for freight and passengers?

And why should the public be taxed to guarantee dividends on watered stock and on bonds of which the underlying value has been stolen?

The Government should take over the railroads, of course—commandeering them, as the Government has commandeered ships, human lives, and other things needed.

The Government should take the roads and pay at its leisure what they are worth—not a dollar more, regardless of the watered stocks and the watered bonds issued.

It is easy to print stocks and bonds. It ought not to be easy to make the public pay for the work of the printing press more than the printed paper is worth.

The Government calls a man, takes his life—and does not guarantee him profit on the business that he is compelled to leave behind him.

The Government, by monopolizing, as it must and should do, steel and coal, will cripple or ruin thousands of individual manufacturers and perhaps entire industries. But it does not guarantee profits or make loans at public expense to such individuals or industries.

Why this tender sympathy for railroads and railroad stocks, and for the very rich men that have bought stocks after dishonest mismanagement had put the prices low?

If Congress has money left to spend on sympathy, let the money be given to the thousands of women of New England that were made poor by the thieves that looted the New Haven road. Some of these prosperous thieves are now conspicuous as patriots, riding around in private cars—one car for one man—while the little business man can't get a freight car for his product or his coal.

Some of these patriot railroad thieves are basking in public favor because they buy liberty bonds with money stolen from the estates and families of honest men, or because they give a small percentage of their stealing to the Red Cross or the Y. M. C. A.

They are conspicuous in Washington; they presume to advise the Government what to do and how to do it.

We give them full credit for their cunning and their success, but there ought to be a limit to the success, and there will be a limit.

You hear that it is proposed, as a measure of economy, to cut twenty-five millions from the pay of honest servants of the Government, from overworked and underpaid clerks in the departments, from letter carriers, burdened with the heavy load of wartime, from mail clerks deprived of rest, exhausted by long hours.

And at the same time comes the official suggestion that railroad incompetency, inefficiency, mismanagement, and dishonesty be rewarded with increased freight and passenger rates, huge Government loans,

taken by taxation out of the pockets of heavily taxed citizens, and profits on watered securities guaranteed by the public. This is, indeed, delightful impertinence.

Public servants, faithful, efficient, and underpaid, already impoverished by the increased cost of living and the diminished value of the dollar, are to have their pay reduced.

Incompetent and dishonest railroads are to receive in loans to rebuild their neglected property money taken from the taxpayers' pockets and upon their incompetency, dishonesty, and mismanagement the public pocket is to guarantee dividends.

If this goes through, the pickpocket and the forger, the slacker and the defaulter should form themselves into an army, march on the Capitol, and say, "This is war and we need money; please lend us what we want and guarantee us a profit on our professional activities."

The Nation should not put a dollar into a railroad unless the Nation is permanently to own that railroad.

The Nation which does not guarantee the honest farmer a profit on his farm or to the honest business man a profit on his business has no right to guarantee any profit to the notoriously mismanaged and dishonestly exploited railroads of the United States.

This newspaper is convinced that the power and influence of the President will successfully oppose the suggestion that the public pocket should become the property of the privately owned railroad.

We do not believe that Congress will permit the private car profiteers to put their dipper into the billions that are being poured out.

If Congress should permit it, the public now or a little later will find a way of making Congress know what it thinks of the transaction.

The people will endure much and sacrifice everything to win the war—they gladly applaud conscription of their lives and of their money for war.

But the people will not permit in the name of war or anything else the financing of a dishonest railroad system at the expense of a heavily taxed people.

The Government does not hesitate to say to a million mothers, "Give me your son; I need his life, and I will pay you my price—\$1 a day."

That being the case, the same Government should not hesitate to say to the little group that own the railroads: "Give me those railroads; I need them; I'll pay you a fair price; I'll keep them; I'll operate them; I'll make them efficient—what you have never done."

We are at war, and it would be a fine thing to say to the people of a republic: "Your lives are public property, your money is public property; but the railroads and its owners are private, sacred—stocks and bonds are more precious than the lives of citizens. Government stands in awe of railroads and watered stock has a greater claim upon Government sympathy than honest business."

RECESS.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, what is the question before the Senate?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair understands that the sole question remaining is to receive the joint resolution when it comes over finally from the House of Representatives.

Mr. GALLINGER. Then we might as well take a recess in proper form, rather than to engage in general conversation.

Mr. POMERENE. I move that the Senate take a recess for 20 minutes.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 4 o'clock and 10 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess for 20 minutes.

On the expiration of the recess the Senate reassembled, and the Vice President resumed the chair.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by J. C. South, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 111) declaring that a state of war exists between the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government and the Government and the people of the United States, and making provision to prosecute the same.

The message also announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 2334) to authorize absence by homestead settlers and entrymen, and for other purposes, with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED.

The message announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the enrolled joint resolution (S. J. Res. 111) declaring that a state of war exists between the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government and the Government and the people of the United States, and making provision to prosecute the same, and it was thereupon signed by the Vice President.

PROMOTION OF EXPORT TRADE.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2316) to promote export trade, and for other purposes.

Mr. POMERENE. Mr. President, I understand that no Senator cares to speak further on this bill to-day. I move that the Senate adjourn until 12 o'clock on Monday next.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 4 o'clock and 35 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Monday, December 10, 1917, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate December 7, 1917.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Russell C. Leffingwell, of New York, to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. (New office.)

Mr. Leffingwell is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

MEMBERS OF THE AIRCRAFT BOARD.

Howard E. Coffin, of Michigan, to be chairman of the Aircraft Board, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, to fill an original vacancy.

Richard Howe, of New York, to be a member of the Aircraft Board, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, to fill an original vacancy.

AID IN COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

William Daryl Patterson, of Wisconsin, to be aid in the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Department of Commerce.

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS.

William M. Ingraham, of Portland, Me., to be surveyor of customs in customs collection district No. 1, with headquarters at Portland, Me., in place of Cyrus W. Davis, deceased.

Mr. Ingraham is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

Abraham Hogeland, of Montana, to be receiver of public moneys at Lewistown, Mont., his term having expired. (Reappointment.)

Augustus J. Schroer, of Ellendale, N. Dak., who was appointed October 22, 1917, during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Minot, N. Dak., vice William O'Leary, who entered military service.

Leroy E. Cummings, of South Dakota, to be receiver of public moneys at Pierre, S. Dak., his term having expired. (Reappointment.)

EXPLOSIVES INSPECTORS.

The following named, who were appointed during the recess of the Senate to be explosives inspectors for the States named, respectively, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved October 6, 1917:

Walter K. McAdory, of Birmingham, Ala.
Edward L. Shaw, of Phoenix, Ariz.
Edwin T. Reaves, of Little Rock, Ark.
John M. Griffin, of Madera, Cal.
Thomas S. Price, of Longmont, Colo.
James E. McGann, of New Haven, Conn.
William F. Hoey, of Frederica, Del.
Clarence E. Woods, of Eustis, Fla.
Carlos H. Mason, of Atlanta, Ga.
Edgar S. Elder, of St. Maries, Idaho.
William A. Compton, of Macomb, Ill.
Lemuel T. Osborn, of Mount Vernon, Ind.
John J. Hughes, of Council Bluffs, Iowa.
Thomas S. Rhea, of Russellville, Ky.
Isaac A. Broussard, of Breau Bridge, La.
Leon O. Tebbets, of Waterville, Me.
Daniel F. O'Connell, of Fitchburg, Mass.
Albert E. Stevenson, of Port Huron, Mich.
Madison C. Bowler, of Minneapolis, Minn.
Ellis S. Middleton, of Pocahtontas, Miss.
Walter L. Lampkin, of Kansas City, Mo.
Jeremiah W. Farrell, of Joliet, Mont.
Charles F. Clark, of David City, Nebr.
Denver S. Dickerson, of Carson City, Nev.
Andrew W. Bingham, of Littleton, N. H.
Nicholas Hughes, of Paterson, N. J.
Edward D. Jackson, of Buffalo, N. Y.
Miles C. Stewart, of Carlsbad, N. Mex.
Daniel A. McDonald, of Carthage, N. C.
William P. Porterfield, of Fargo, N. Dak.
Jasper S. Kinslow, of Columbus, Ohio.
Fred Rains, of Muskogee, Okla.
William N. Campbell, of Medford, Oreg.
John W. Rittenhouse, of Scranton, Pa.
Francis E. Sullivan, of Providence, R. I.
William Banks, of Columbia, S. C.
Albert M. Leach, of Clarksville, Tenn.
Charles B. Watters, of San Antonio, Tex.
David C. Dunbar, of Salt Lake City, Utah.
Park H. Pollard, of Proctorsville, Vt.
Martin Williams, of Pearisburg, Va.
Walter G. Ronald, of Seattle, Wash.
Edwin M. Gilkeson, of Parkersburg, W. Va.
James A. Berry, of Basin, Wyo.
D. C. Sargent, of Cordova, Alaska, for the Territory of Alaska.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

Passed Asst. Surg. Hugh de Valin to be surgeon in the Public Health Service, to rank as such from September 21, 1917.

Passed Asst. Surg. Marshall C. Guthrie to be surgeon in the Public Health Service, to rank as such from September 9, 1917.

Asst. Surg. Howard F. Smith to be passed assistant surgeon in the Public Health Service, to rank as such from September 18, 1917.

Asst. Surg. Lon O. Weldon to be passed assistant surgeon in the Public Health Service, to rank as such from September 16, 1917.

The above-named officers have served the required time in their present grades and have passed the necessary examination for promotion.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Commander Charles L. Hussey to be a captain in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1917.

Lieut. Commander Ernest J. King to be a commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1917.

The following-named ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade) in the Navy from the 7th day of June, 1916:

Andrew L. Haas and
Raymond Asserson.

The following-named surgeons to be medical inspectors in the Navy from the 15th day of October, 1917:

Charles St. J. Butler,
Herbert O. Shiffert,
John H. Iden,
Louis W. Bishop, and
Ulys R. Webb.

The following-named passed assistant surgeons to be surgeons in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1917:

Clarence E. Strite,
Howson W. Cole, and
Edgar L. Woods.

The following-named passed assistant surgeons to be surgeons in the Navy from the 15th day of October, 1917:

Robert C. Ransdell,
Edwin L. Jones,
Thomas G. Foster,
Condie K. Winn,
John B. Kaufman,
Matthew H. Ames,
Ausey H. Robnett,
James P. Haynes,
Abraham H. Allen,
Andre E. Lee,
Heber Butts,
Philip E. Garrison,
Thomas W. Raison, and
John O. Downey.

The following-named assistant surgeons of the United States Naval Reserve Force to be assistant surgeons in the Navy, for temporary service, from the 19th day of November, 1917:

Carlton L. Andrus and
Esdras J. Lanois.

The following-named assistant surgeons of the United States Naval Reserve Force to be assistant surgeons in the Navy, for temporary service, from the 23d day of November, 1917:

Floyd G. Tindall and
George A. Alden.

Oliver S. Powell, a citizen of South Dakota, to be an assistant paymaster in the Navy from the 29th day of September, 1917.

Civil Engineer Charles W. Parks, with rank of commander, to be a civil engineer in the Navy with rank of captain from the 1st day of July, 1917.

Gunner Henry McEvoy to be a chief gunner in the Navy from the 21st day of December, 1915.

Pay Clerk William R. Parker to be a chief pay clerk in the Navy from the 17th day of August, 1917.

Commander John R. Y. Blakely to be a captain in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1917.

The following-named lieutenant commanders to be commanders in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1917:

Henry C. Mustin and
Harry K. Cage.

Lieut. George P. Brown to be a lieutenant commander in the Navy from the 29th day of August, 1916.

Lieut. William L. Calhoun to be a lieutenant commander in the Navy from the 23d day of May, 1917.

The following-named lieutenants to be lieutenant commanders in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1917:

Walter B. Decker and
Leo F. Welch.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Stephen B. McKinney to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 10th day of August, 1916.

The following-named lieutenants (junior grade) to be lieutenants in the Navy from the 5th day of June, 1917:

Harold S. Burdick,
Fitzhugh Green,
William N. Richardson, jr., and
Dennis E. Kamp.

Ensign Frank G. Kutz to be a lieutenant (junior grade) in the Navy from the 30th day of July, 1916.

The following-named ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade) in the Navy from the 6th day of June, 1917:

William E. Malloy,
Thomas F. Downey, and
Charles A. Macgowan.

Midshipman Earl S. Hurlbut to be an ensign in the Navy from the 30th day of March, 1917.

The following-named medical inspectors to be medical directors in the Navy from the 15th day of October, 1917:

Robert M. Kennedy,
Norman J. Blackwood,
Sheldon G. Evans,
Adrian R. Alfred,
Charles M. De Valin,
Lewis Morris,
James F. Leys, and
Frank C. Cook.

Surg. Barton L. Wright to be a medical inspector in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1917.

The following-named surgeons to be medical inspectors in the Navy from the 15th day of October, 1917:

Ralph W. Plummer,
John J. Snyder,
Edward M. Blackwell,
George F. Freeman,
Robert E. Ledbetter,
Samuel S. Rodman,
John M. Brister,
Frederick A. Asserson,
Henry A. Dunn,
Allan Stuart, and
Charles M. Oman.

The following-named assistant surgeons of the United States Naval Reserve Force to be assistant surgeons in the Navy from the 9th day of November, 1917:

Lawrence K. McCafferty,
Stephen R. Mills,
James A. Brown,
Albert N. Champion,
Alvin L. Mills,
Millard F. Hudson,
Isaac Dellar,
Harold E. Ragle, and
Lawrence T. Hopkins.

The following-named assistant surgeons of the United States Naval Reserve Force to be assistant surgeons in the Navy, from the 17th day of November, 1917:

Richard A. Kern,
John C. Roe,
Nelson W. Sheley,
David Ferguson, jr.,
Lewis G. Jordan,
William C. Blake,
LeVal Lund,
George N. Herring,
Brockton R. Lyon,
Alvin E. Kuhlmann,
Jack S. Terry,
Herold P. Hare,
Charles L. Dugan,
W. Newton Long,
Walter N. Secord,
Wilbur F. Thayer,
Walter S. Harmon,
James L. Reyecraft,
George M. Constans,
James E. Harvey,
Warren D. Horner,
John N. N. Osburn,
Rollo W. Hutchinson,

Albert E. Leggett,
Francis J. Tenczar,
George F. J. Kelly,
William F. McNally,
Norman S. Cooper,
Frank H. Clements,
John S. Cronin,
Edward F. Mullaly,
Harry H. Slominski,
Joseph C. Keller,
John L. Frazier, jr.,
Rudolph E. Kriz,
George O. Cummings,
Hugh J. Duffy,
Daniel W. Sooy,
Joseph A. Hubbell,
John R. Poppen,
Frank P. Werner,
Arthur J. White,
Linwood H. Johnson,
Edwin W. York,
Joseph P. Corgan,
James M. Brown,
Eugene C. Lowe,
William McC. Miller,
Luther W. Boggs,
William P. Gilmer,
John L. Fisher,
Edward D. Andrews,
Albert K. Dunlap,
Charles S. Neves,
Edward C. Melton,
James R. Byrne,
Hardy V. Hughes,
Edwin C. Ebert,
George W. Millett,
Thomas J. Courtney,
Vachelle E. Harmon,
John T. Stringer,
Frank H. Cantlin,
Austin I. Dodson, and
Martin J. Costello.

The following-named assistant surgeons of the United States Naval Reserve Force to be assistant surgeons in the Navy, for temporary service, from the 17th day of November, 1917:

George A. Eckert,
Edward F. Stadtherr,
Leland M. McKinlay,
Ransom H. Holcomb,
Milton B. Clayton,
John H. Robbins,
James E. Miller,
James D. Rives,
Elmer F. Lowry,
Elwood A. Sharp,
Cola Castelleo,
George L. McClintock,
Edward M. Lundegaard,
Alton L. Grant, jr., and
Archibald O. M. Wood.

Pay Insp. Barron P. DuBois to be a pay director in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1917.

Paymaster William T. Gray to be a pay inspector in the Navy from the 29th day of August, 1916.

Paymaster Robert H. Orr to be a pay inspector in the Navy from the 25th day of April, 1917.

The following-named paymasters to be pay inspectors in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1917:

Charles Morris,
George C. Schafer,
George R. Venable,
Trevor W. Leutze,
Theodore J. Arms, and
David V. Chadwick.

Passed Asst. Paymaster Harry E. Collins to be a paymaster in the Navy from the 29th day of August, 1916.

Passed Asst. Paymaster John H. Gunnell to be a paymaster in the Navy from the 25th day of April, 1917.

Asst. Paymaster David T. Chalmers to be a passed assistant paymaster in the Navy from the 29th day of August, 1916.

Machinist Charles O. Hathaway to be a chief machinist in the Navy from the 31st day of December, 1916.

Pay Clerk John H. Seifert to be a chief pay clerk in the Navy from the 28th day of March, 1917.

Pay Clerk Joseph O'Reilly to be a chief pay clerk in the Navy from the 15th day of July, 1917.

The following-named officers to be lieutenant commanders in the Navy, for temporary service, from the 15th day of October, 1917:

Emil A. Lichtenstein,
Albert M. Cohen,
George M. Ravenscroft,
Arie A. Corwin,
Harry J. Abbott,
George McC. Courts,
Charles W. Crosse,
Frank D. Pryor,
Claudius R. Hyatt,
Roy P. Emrich,
Jacob H. Klein, jr.,
John S. Barleon,
William T. Smith,
Jacob L. Hydrick,
Stephen B. McKinney,
Louis F. Thibault,
Baxter H. Bruce,
Henry R. Keller,
Walter F. Lafrenz,
George C. Logan,
Clarence McC. McGill,
George H. Laird,
John B. Earle,
Harold V. McKittrick,
Henry G. Shonerd,
Charles T. Blackburn,
George T. Swasey, jr.,
Ellis Lando,
Ralph B. Horner,
Thomas A. Symington,
Harlow T. Kays,
Robert C. Giffen,
Richard E. Cassidy,
Richard S. Galloway,
Clarence N. Hinkamp,
Riley F. McConnell,
Ralph R. Stewart,
George Joerns,
Ralph C. Parker,
Leslie E. Bratton,
Ezra G. Allen,
Emanuel A. Lofquist,
Henry C. Gearing, jr.,
Elmer W. Tod,
Thaddeus A. Thomson, jr.,
William F. Amsden,
George W. Simpson,
Reuben R. Smith,
Samuel L. Henderson,
Homer H. Norton,
Charles S. Keller,
Alfred H. Miles,
Harold H. Ritter,
Joseph Baer,
Carl C. Krakow,
James Parker, jr.,
Elmo H. Williams,
Charles F. Pousland,
John F. Cox,
Grattan C. Dichman,
George N. Barker,
Harry A. McClure,
Charles C. Windsor,
Louis J. Gulliver,
Newton L. Nichols,
Francis A. L. Vossler,
Cortlandt C. Baughman,
Richard B. Coffman,
Jonas H. Ingram,
Emory F. Clement,
Louis C. Scheibla,
Schuyler F. Heim,
Edmund D. Almy,
Jere D. Brooks,
Robert F. Gross,
Patrick N. L. Bellinger,
William T. Mallison,
Newton H. White, jr.,
Burton A. Strait,

Seymour E. Holliday,
 Forney M. Knox,
 Samuel A. Clement,
 Herman E. Welte,
 Richard F. Bernard,
 Richmond K. Turner,
 Alexander M. Charlton,
 John W. Rankin,
 Henry F. D. Davis,
 Kirkwood H. Donavin,
 Oscar Smith, jr.,
 Herbert A. Jones,
 Henry T. Markland,
 William R. Smith, jr.,
 William W. Turner,
 Joseph J. Broshek,
 Frank J. Wille,
 Haller Belt,
 Eugene E. Wilson,
 Abel T. Bidwell,
 Harold W. Boynton,
 Rensselaer W. Clark,
 Walter K. Kilpatrick,
 Edwin F. Cutts,
 Edward J. Foy,
 Edward H. Loftin,
 Harry B. Hird,
 Nelson W. Pickering,
 Harry A. Badt,
 James B. Oswald,
 Clyde G. West,
 George H. Emmerson,
 Norman R. Van der Veer,
 David C. Patterson, jr.,
 Francis W. Rockwell, and
 Sydney M. Kraus.

The following-named officers to be lieutenants in the Navy, for temporary service, from the 15th day of October, 1917:

George Marvell,
 Benjamin H. Page,
 Frank J. Cunneen,
 Allan W. Ashbrook,
 Raymond A. Deming,
 Charles T. S. Gladden,
 Benjamin S. Killmaster,
 Robert A. Dyer, 3d,
 Raymond S. Hatch,
 James E. Boak,
 William A. Heard,
 Charles H. Mecum,
 George T. Howe,
 Rudolph F. Hans,
 Simson C. Stengel,
 Wilder D. Baker,
 Julius M. Moss,
 Boleslaw L. Dombrowski,
 Robert S. Wyman,
 Lewis H. McDonald,
 Thomas F. Downey,
 Horace H. Jalbert,
 George S. Arvin,
 Foster C. Bumpus,
 Harold J. Nelson,
 William C. Burgy,
 Frank P. Thomas,
 Ralph O. Davis,
 Francis K. O'Brien,
 Sifrien E. Maury,
 Martin Griffin,
 Marion Y. Cohen,
 William F. Roehl,
 Malcolm W. Callahan,
 Thomas C. Slingsluff,
 Donald F. Washburn,
 Stuart D. Truesdell,
 William S. Popham, jr.,
 Frederick D. Powers,
 Robert H. Maury,
 Thomas C. Latimore,
 Robert W. Cary,
 Karl R. Shears,
 Lloyd J. Wiltse,
 Leon O. Alford,
 Paul W. Fletcher,
 Lawrence J. K. Blades,

Henry W. Hoyt,
 Robert C. Starkey,
 William D. Austin,
 Joseph C. Arnold,
 Phillip R. Weaver,
 Charles A. Macgowan,
 Robert P. Luker,
 Clarence J. McReavy,
 Oliver O. Kessing,
 John F. Moloney,
 Delorimier M. Steece,
 Wallis Gearing,
 William K. Beard,
 Paul Fitzsimons, jr.,
 John H. Brown, jr.,
 William D. Bungert,
 Haiden T. Dickinson,
 Lewis J. Stecher,
 Malcolm L. Worrell,
 Ralph G. Pennoyer,
 Harry J. Reuse,
 Walter D. Snyder,
 John D. Pennington,
 Thomas L. Shannon,
 Morris J. Lenney,
 Lynde D. McCormick,
 Mark L. Sperry, jr.,
 Arthur C. Davis,
 Wesley J. Shofner,
 Oliver H. Ritchie,
 Merrill T. Kinne,
 Arthur D. Struble,
 Walter A. Hicks,
 Warner P. Portz,
 Leverett S. Lewis,
 Frederic P. Culbert,
 Frederick W. Pennoyer, jr.,
 Howes Bodfish,
 Benjamin F. Perry,
 Richard W. Bates,
 Louis R. Moore,
 Claude O. Kell,
 Roy de S. Horn,
 James M. Shoemaker,
 Winfred H. A. Pike, jr.,
 Gerard H. Wood,
 Melville C. Partello,
 Kendall Preston,
 Robert O. Glover,
 Lloyd V. H. Armstrong,
 John F. Bates, jr.,
 Melville W. Powers,
 John H. Rockwell,
 Howard L. Vickery,
 Archie E. Glann,
 Vincent H. Godfrey,
 Harry H. Chenoweth,
 Hugh G. Eldredge,
 Stuart B. Clark,
 Edward E. Hazlett, jr.,
 John C. Lusk,
 Norwood G. Calvert,
 Leon B. Scott,
 Charles F. Osborn,
 George P. Lamont,
 William H. Bowman,
 Walter M. A. Wynne,
 Scott Umsted,
 Myron J. Walker,
 Finney B. Smith,
 William J. Lorenz,
 Powell McC. Rhea,
 Edouard V. M. Isaacs,
 Henry P. Burnett,
 Edwin S. McCoach,
 Hubert E. Paddock,
 Donald MacL. Dalton,
 Theodore E. Chandler,
 Herbert V. Wiley,
 Ivan M. Graham,
 Samuel R. Shumaker,
 Frank D. Wagner,
 Stephen H. Matteson,
 Otto Nimitz,
 Glenn H. Easton,

Burton W. Chippendale,
 Allan R. Wurtele,
 Thomas G. Peyton,
 Samuel P. Jenkins,
 Cornelius W. Flynn,
 Nelson J. Leonard,
 William Granat,
 Robert T. Darrow,
 Robert M. Farrar,
 Armit C. Thomas,
 Ryland D. Tisdale,
 George W. Grove,
 Walter J. Confer,
 Alan Barnett,
 Julius C. Delpino,
 Homer W. Graf,
 John D. Small,
 Romeo J. Jondreau,
 Robert W. Clark,
 John B. Kneip,
 George C. Hill,
 Francis S. Low,
 James P. Brown,
 Francis M. Mail, jr.,
 Winthrop Winslow,
 Frank C. Huntoon,
 William J. Nunnally, jr.,
 Earle W. F. Childs,
 Alexander S. Wotherspoon,
 Philip C. Morgan,
 Robert M. Fortson,
 Marcus C. Miller,
 Forrest B. Royal,
 John L. McCrea,
 Morris H. Spriggs,
 Frederick G. Richards,
 Marshall B. Arnold,
 Noble Withers,
 Roswell H. Blair,
 Tully Shelley,
 Elmer R. Henning,
 Dallas D. Dupre,
 Nathaniel M. Pigman,
 John S. Farnsworth,
 Horace D. Clarke,
 Edward Breed,
 Thomas G. Brown,
 James E. Maher,
 Irving R. Chambers,
 Alexander G. Hatch,
 Allan E. Smith,
 Leighton Wood,
 Chester E. Lewis,
 Harvey E. Overesch,
 Stuart A. Maher,
 Homer H. H. Harrison,
 Ralph Kiely,
 Allen G. Quynn,
 John Morris Field, jr.,
 David McL. Collins,
 Archer E. King, jr.,
 Daniel W. Armstrong,
 Harold O. Hunter,
 George C. Kriner,
 Forrest K. Libenow,
 Clifford G. Richardson,
 Dewitt C. Watson,
 James M. Lewis,
 Raymond Burhen,
 Jonathan H. Sprague,
 Millard G. Gamble, jr.,
 Myron W. Hutchinson, jr.,
 John H. Campman,
 Isaac Schlossbach,
 Henry S. Clark, jr.,
 John J. Mahoney,
 Ralph W. Christie,
 Robert M. Parkinson,
 Lewis L. Stedman,
 James R. Kyle, jr.,
 Preston Marshall,
 William D. Thomas,
 Lyman B. Hoops,
 Hilbert A. Fisher,
 William S. Hactor,

Samuel R. Deets,
 John S. Ray,
 William M. Snelling,
 Claude C. Vickrey,
 Joseph H. Chadwick,
 Albert R. Stephan,
 Arthur Landis,
 Elmer B. Hough,
 William D. Sullivan,
 Albert Osenger,
 Eugene G. Herzinger,
 Richard S. Bulger,
 Adolph J. Merkt,
 Horace E. Burks,
 Henry M. Mullinnix,
 Norman P. Earle,
 Ralph E. Davison,
 Don P. Moon,
 Russell S. Berkey,
 Robert C. Bourne,
 George F. Hussey, jr.,
 Thomas J. Keliher, jr.,
 Osborne B. Hardison,
 Hugo Schmidt,
 Russell S. Hitchcock,
 Clinton E. Braine, jr.,
 Willis C. Sutherland,
 Laurence F. Safford,
 Arthur C. Miles,
 William M. Fechteler,
 Frank W. Wead,
 Robert A. Awtrey, and
 Conrad A. Krez.

The following named officers to be lieutenants (junior grade) in the Navy, for temporary service, from the 15th day of October, 1917:

Joseph W. Paige,
 Forrest P. Sherman,
 William R. Nichols,
 Ernest B. Colton,
 Joseph W. Fowler,
 William H. Hopkins, jr.,
 William J. Malone,
 Oscar H. Holtmann,
 Lawrence B. Richardson,
 James Fife, jr.,
 Moses B. Byington, jr.,
 Frank R. Dodge,
 George T. Cuddihy,
 William W. Warlick,
 Vincent R. Murphy,
 Ralph S. McDowell,
 Henry A. Hutchins, jr.,
 Charles W. Styer,
 Thomas L. Sprague,
 Owen E. Grimm,
 Einar R. Johnson,
 Martin J. Connolly,
 Pal L. Meadows,
 John D. Crecca,
 Olton R. Bennehoff,
 Frederick L. Douthit,
 Frederick S. Holmes,
 Thomas B. Inglis,
 Earl E. Stone,
 James D. Jacobs,
 John J. Ballentine,
 Edwin H. Price,
 Everett B. Browne,
 John R. Sullivan,
 James V. B. Lawyer,
 John D. Alvis,
 John N. Whelan,
 Daniel W. Tomlinson,
 Edward F. McCartin,
 Hayden H. Smith,
 Donald A. Green,
 Clifton A. F. Sprague,
 Thaddeus A. Hoppe,
 Clifton E. Denny,
 Theodore F. C. Walker,
 Joseph J. Clark,
 George C. Hawkins,
 Albert M. Bledsoe,
 Bronson P. Vosbury,

Harold Biesemeier,
Miles R. Browning,
William C. Wade,
Herman E. Halland,
Roy T. Gallemore,
Stanley D. Jupp,
Albert F. France, jr.,
Perry R. Taylor,
Robert T. Whitten,
John S. McReynolds,
Walter S. Macaulay,
Staley H. Gambrill,
George G. Breed,
James L. Fisher,
David E. Cummins,
Robert B. Parker,
Julian D. B. Wilson,
Samuel H. Hurt,
Wilber M. Lockhart,
Henry Y. McCown,
William Busk,
George W. Johnson,
Henry E. Thornhill,
Jacob H. Jacobson,
Ion Pursell,
J. Warren Quackenbush,
Philip L. Emrich,
Gordon Rowe,
William H. Hartt, jr.,
Junius L. Cotten,
Christopher C. Miller,
James E. Waddell,
Donald W. Loomis,
John G. Farrell,
Mertin C. Wade, jr.,
Jack S. Phillips,
Elbert C. Rogers,
John W. Rowe,
Jerauld Wright,
Harry W. Need,
Charles D. Leffler, jr.,
William S. Garrett,
Lloyd G. Scheck,
Earle W. Mills,
Fred M. Byers,
Harry D. Hoffman,
Ford L. Wilkinson, jr.,
Francis S. Gibson,
Harold G. Eberhart,
Thomas G. Fisher,
Berwick B. Lanier,
Victor C. Barringer, jr.,
Martin R. Derx,
Graeme Bannerman,
Louis L. R. Habrylewicz,
Ernest A. Foote,
Henry D. Stailey,
Robert Poole,
Henry S. Kendall,
James D. Murray, jr.,
Stanley M. Haight,
William E. G. Erskine,
Edward W. Wunch,
Garry D. Custer,
John D. H. Kane,
Stanley C. Norton,
James W. Whitfield,
George O. Etheredge,
Bernard V. Eekhout,
Harold E. MacLellan,
Albert S. Marley, jr.,
Peter K. Fischler, jr.,
Francis G. Courtney,
Jay G. Huntoon,
Harry W. Von Hasseln,
Guy D. Townsend,
Arthur T. Moen,
Arthur B. Craig,
Ross P. Whitmarsh,
Ralph H. Henkle,
Leonidas M. Mintzer,
Francis B. Connell,
Gordon B. Woolley,
Vaughn Bailey,
Elmer E. Duvall, jr.,

Albert L. Hutson,
Walter L. Taylor,
Alphonsus I. Flynn,
Edmund J. A. Murphy,
Ellis H. Geiselman,
Ernest H. Krueger,
Herbert R. Sobel,
George E. Ross, jr.,
Jack H. Duncan,
Watson O. Bailey,
Andrew P. Haynes,
Proctor M. Thornton,
Roger F. Armstrong,
Leland P. Lovette,
Wallace M. Dillon,
Edmund J. Kidder,
Edward D. Walbridge,
Leroy W. Busbey, jr.,
Smith D. A. Cobb,
Malcolm A. Deans,
Ralph S. Riggs,
Carlos W. Wieber,
Harry K. Leventen,
Edwin D. Gibb,
John M. Haines,
William A. S. Macklin,
Thoms F. Remington,
John W. Rogers,
Cleeman Withers,
Lloyd E. Clifford,
Charles G. Moore, jr.,
John K. Jayne,
Joseph H. Brady,
William O. Baldwin,
Robert L. Mitten,
Mays L. Lewis,
Elmer V. Iverson,
Peyton Harrison,
Thomas J. Haffey,
John O. Plonk,
Chauncey R. Crutcher,
George R. Kalbfus,
Lisle Henifin,
Frank B. Hillhouse,
Clement B. White,
Allan P. Flagg,
William K. Phillips,
Robert M. Eaches,
Gordon B. Sherwood,
Ralph C. Alexander,
Alexander C. Kidd,
Willis M. Percifield,
Frank Fechteler,
Robert R. Ferguson,
William G. Moore,
James Dowling,
John F. Brooks,
Michael W. Gilmartin,
Hugh J. Duffy,
Edward J. Norcott,
William A. Cable,
Herbert Campbell,
Otto Fries,
Clifford H. Sheldon,
Theodore B. Watson,
John H. Lohman,
Simon Jacobs,
William Zeitler,
Albert F. Benzon,
Samuel Chiles,
Andrew Olsson,
Patrick Hill,
James T. Roach,
David F. Diggins,
Edwin N. Fisher,
Christian Crone,
William F. Foley,
James C. McDermott,
Charles Hierdahl,
Joseph Hill,
Thomas S. Aveson,
Adolph Hasler,
John W. Stoakley,
John D. Walsh,
Martin Fritman,

Dennis J. O'Connell,
 William Johnson,
 Arthur Smith,
 Stephen Donely,
 Conrad W. Ljungquist,
 Otto E. Reh,
 Wilhelm H. F. Schluter,
 August C. Steinbrenner,
 Belmar H. Shepley,
 Thomas P. Clark,
 Harry A. Davis,
 William G. Smith,
 John J. Murray,
 Gustav Freudendorf,
 John T. Swift,
 Herbert A. Nevins,
 Robert Rohange,
 Benjamin P. Middleton,
 Patrick Shanahan,
 John Eberwine,
 August Wohltman,
 John A. Riley,
 David White,
 Edward J. Damon,
 Oscar Borgeson,
 Leonard Roll,
 Thomas J. Hurd,
 David B. Vassie,
 George A. Messing,
 Joseph Mitchell,
 Michael J. J. Farley,
 Thomas M. Cassidy,
 Edwin Murphy,
 James H. Morrison,
 Thomas O'Donnell,
 John E. Cleary,
 Charles Hammond,
 Harold I. Lutken,
 Daniel Mullan,
 Charles H. Hosung,
 Samuel L. Wartman,
 Robert J. Vickery,
 Lemuel T. Cooper,
 Ralph F. Nourse,
 Francis P. Mugan,
 David Purdon,
 George C. Ellerton,
 Clarence M. Wingate,
 Murray S. Holloway,
 Charles A. Rowe,
 Ernest Evans,
 William B. Stork,
 Clarence R. Johnson,
 William James,
 Jannis V. Jacobsen,
 Patrick Fernan,
 George W. Johnson,
 Frank Risser,
 John Bryce,
 Llewellyn H. Wentworth,
 Rasmus Iversen,
 Henry E. White,
 Charles C. Holland,
 Ellwood W. Andrews,
 Cornelius J. Collins,
 Adolph A. Gathemann,
 William C. Gray,
 William A. Macdonald,
 Karl Rundquist,
 Allen T. Webb,
 Albion O. Larsen,
 Thomas W. Healey,
 Joseph Heil,
 Frank Bresnan,
 Peter Emery,
 Claus K. R. Clausen,
 Henry A. Stanley,
 John McCloy,
 Joseph E. Cartwright,
 Harold S. Olsen,
 John C. Rickerts,
 Bernard T. Donnelly,
 John G. Nicklas,
 Daniel Duncan,
 Arthur S. Pearson,

Edward T. Austin,
 Harold V. Barr,
 Henry Ernest,
 Anthony McHugh,
 Stanley Danielak,
 James P. Dempsey,
 Gotthilf C. Layer,
 Edward G. Affleck,
 John A. Oliver,
 James J. Cotter,
 Arthur A. Smith,
 Edward G. Higgins,
 John L. Barnswell,
 Matthias A. Thormahlen,
 Louis C. Higgins,
 John I. Ballinger,
 Augustine D. Devine,
 Carl Johanson,
 Fred W. Cobb,
 William T. Robinson,
 James L. McCormack,
 Fred F. Ingram,
 Frederick Meyer,
 James Glass,
 Nels Drake,
 John Davis,
 Gerald Ollif,
 Owen T. Hurdle,
 John Law,
 Henry H. Richards,
 Frederick W. Metters,
 George E. McHugh,
 Arthur D. Warwick,
 William T. Baxter,
 Emil Swanson,
 William H. Leitch,
 Franklin Heins,
 Augustus Anderson,
 Ulysses G. Chipman,
 Charles J. Miller, and
 Kieran J. Egan.

Ensign Earl S. Hurlbut to be a lieutenant (junior grade) in the Navy, for temporary service, from the 1st day of July, 1917.
 Gunner Frank Stinchcomb to be an ensign in the Navy, for temporary service, from the 15th day of August, 1917.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Stanley M. Cox, United States Naval Reserve Force, to be an ensign in the Navy, for temporary service, from the 20th day of October, 1917.

The following-named officers to be ensigns in the Navy, for temporary service, from the 10th day of October, 1917:

Fleet W. Corwin,
 Leland D. Webb,
 William Knox,
 Clyde C. Laws,
 Henry E. Rung,
 Edward J. Carr,
 Benjamin F. Strawbridge,
 Roy M. Cottrell,
 Thomas E. Flaherty,
 Charles W. Classen,
 John B. Cooke,
 Allen R. Chandler,
 Maurice M. Rodgers,
 Frank Hannon,
 Harry F. Gray,
 Walter C. Theimer,
 Jay Smith,
 Arthur R. Pontow,
 Charles E. Weickhardt,
 Hervey Z. Throop,
 Marvin G. Fox,
 William Klaus,
 John F. Kennedy,
 Learned L. Dean,
 Frank I. Hart,
 Henry E. Kellar,
 Thomas F. Morris,
 Mervin W. Arps,
 Alvin Henderson,
 John P. Miller,
 John Kneubuehler,
 Jerome L. Allen,
 Harold F. McHugh,
 Albert R. Colwell,
 Ray C. Hopkins,

Edward C. McDonald,
 Clarence M. Maloney,
 Ralph Lane,
 Carl J. Nerdahl,
 Joseph W. Storm,
 Glen R. Ogg,
 Thomas F. Fahy,
 Albert R. Myers,
 Phillip A. Wilson,
 Harry D. Bolin,
 James A. Maloney,
 Willis M. Young,
 Kenneth F. Horne,
 Leonard W. Johnson,
 John J. Arnaud,
 Walter C. Haight,
 John Sharpe,
 Charles P. Porter,
 Raymond S. Kaiser,
 Charles E. S. Lines,
 Milton E. Robison,
 Samuel A. Wilson,
 Steve V. Edwards,
 Max P. Schaffer,
 Karl Hart,
 Julius Holbin,
 Casper H. Husted,
 Frederick A. Mack,
 George F. Fredenberg,
 William C. Procknow,
 Robert E. Simon,
 Frank Schlapp,
 John A. Lemanski,
 Arthur A. Travis,
 Bea L. Jarvis,
 Harry P. Quandt,
 Felix M. Kelly,
 Harry M. Dickerson,
 Frank W. Dunning,
 Frederick Seefeldt,
 Louis H. Rassler,
 Ferdinand H. Ehlbeck,
 Glenn O. Twiss,
 Edwin Brown,
 William P. Bachman,
 Hal W. Barnes,
 Conrad F. Holzemer,
 Albert L. Payne,
 Charles W. Pearce,
 Walter W. Blumenkranz,
 Henry C. Cressman,
 Arthur C. Leonard,
 Edwin T. Swarts,
 Emil F. Lindstrom,
 Robert Anderson,
 Edwin V. Wilder,
 Roscoe C. Bright,
 Simeon L. Owen,
 Robert H. Weaver,
 Edo S. Carfolite, and
 Henry Plander.

The following-named officers to be ensigns in the Navy, for temporary service, from the 1st day of December, 1917:

Ray P. Helm,
 Walter F. Marriner,
 William P. Turner,
 Oliver P. Kilmer,
 Laurie C. Parfitt,
 Clarence A. Hawkins,
 Augustus A. Bressman,
 Leo Mead,
 Walter J. Fanger,
 Ray H. Watkins,
 Richard L. Reuling,
 Alfred R. Boileau,
 Eldred J. Richards,
 Herbert Wycherley,
 Jacob M. Gibson,
 Manuel J. Cayton,
 Martin J. Werner,
 Warren A. Northrup,
 Arthur G. Somers,
 Grover A. Miller,
 George A. Gast,
 George Stone,

Marion C. Erwin,
 James E. Drever,
 Arthur P. Spencer,
 William I. Denny,
 Robert T. Bamford, and
 Frank Dobie.

The following-named chief pharmacists to be assistant surgeons in the Navy, for temporary service, from the 1st day of November, 1917:

Alphonsus A. O'Donoghue,
 Frank Fulton, and
 Henry A. Harris.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, December 7, 1917.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Oh Lord God of Hosts, who holdest in the hollow of Thy hand the destiny of men and of nations, hear us we beseech Thee, when we pray from our heart of hearts for our soldiers and sailors, the soldiers and sailors of our allies, and all others battling for the eternal rights of mankind. Keep them in the bonds of unity, health, and strength. Inspire them with courage, valor, and heroism that they may still the enemies of Liberty, Truth, Justice, and sweep from the face of the earth autocracy, militarism, and all the evils that follow in their wake; that peace may fill all hearts and all homes in all the world; that Thy Kingdom may come, and Thy Will be done, in earth as in Heaven.

Our hearts are touched with profound sorrow for the suffering people, our neighbors and friends, in the awful disaster which has swept thousands to death, maimed other thousands, destroyed homes, and left the people desolate. Look with pitying love upon them, help and comfort them through the aid hurrying to their relief; and all praise be Thine, in Christ Jesus our Lord. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

CALL OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. SIMS. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Tennessee rise?

Mr. SIMS. I make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Tennessee makes the point of order that there is no quorum present. The Chair will count. [After counting.] One hundred and seventy-three Members present, not a quorum.

Mr. KITCHIN. I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. Speaker, I am requested by my colleague, Mr. MASON, to ask for leave of absence for him, on account of illness.

The SPEAKER. That can not be done pending the call. A call of the House is ordered. The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absentees, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk proceeded to call the roll, when the following Members failed to answer to their names:

Anthony	Elston	Kennedy, R. I.	Platt
Baer	Flynn	Kreider	Rankin
Bathrick	Fuller, Mass.	LaGuardia	Reavis
Bell	Gallagher	Larsen	Riordan
Bland	Gallivan	Lundeen	Rogers
Bowers	Garland	McClintic	Rowland
Browne	Goodall	McLaughlin, Mich.	Saunders, Va.
Burroughs	Graham, Pa.	Maher	Scully
Butler	Harrison, Va.	Mann	Sears
Capstick	Hayes	Mason	Stephens, Miss.
Carlin	Helntz	Miller, Minn.	Stephens, Nebr.
Carter, Mass.	Helm	Mondell	Stevenson
Cary	Helvering	Morin	Switzer
Church	Hicks	Mudd	Taylor, Colo.
Curry, Cal.	Hilliard	Nelson	Temple
Dale, Vt.	Howard	Nicholls, S. C.	Tinkham
Denison	Husted	Nolan	Treadway
Drane	Hutchinson	Norton	Van Dyke
Eagan	Johnson, S. Dak.	O'Shaunessy	Welty
Eagle	Kehoe	Parker, N. J.	Young, Tex.

The SPEAKER. On this call 357 Members, a quorum, have answered to their names.

Mr. KITCHIN. I move to dispense with further proceedings under the call.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Doorkeeper will unlock the doors. Further proceedings under the call are dispensed with.